



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

April 8, 2025

MR. NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1576653-000
Subject: SHIPLER, GUY EMERY

Dear Mr. Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

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☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

207 pages were reviewed and 129 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

In response to your narrowed Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, enclosed are the processed documents.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. “**Part 1**” of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. “**Part 2**” includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third-party individuals. “**Part 3**” includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the FBI’s determination in response to this request, you may proceed under any or all of the following options:

- You may seek dispute resolution services through the FBI directly by emailing our FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.
- You may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), who serves as the federal FOIA Ombudsman. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.
- You may file an administrative appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP’s FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP’s website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. **Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(a), your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request.** If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked “Freedom of Information Act Appeal.” Please reference the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence so it may be easily identified. If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

Note: Utilizing the FBI’s dispute resolution services or requesting mediation through OGIS does not toll the ninety (90) day limit to file a timely appeal with OIP.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

DATE: 10/14/63.

FROM : *wys* SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-5589)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(NAACP)
IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 4/6/83 [REDACTED]

OO: New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re New York airtel 8/28/63.

By letter dated 9/13/63, Newark advised that GUY EMERY SHIPLER'S name appeared on a current letterhead of the "Committee of 100" in support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. This airtel also transmitted memorandum from New York dated 8/29/63 setting forth information from May, 1958, through August, 1963, in New York files of a subversive and/or derogatory nature concerning subject.

Transmitted herewith are three copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of a search of Los Angeles and New York files and files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) pertinent to SHIPLER.

His current residence and employment were ascertained through pretelcall by SA W. JAMES WOOD on 9/24/63, (friend) to subject's brother-in-law, S. P. STRATFORD, who is employed in Los Angeles, and whose name was furnished SA WOOD by an unidentified neighbor of SHIPLER'S living at [REDACTED]. Agent's identity was not revealed to this neighbor. Mr. STRATFORD stated that SHIPLER is now visiting in Florida and his date of return to his home in Arcadia is not known.

- ② - Bureau (61-3176) (REGISTERED) (Encl.-3)
- 1 - New York (100-7629 Sub D) (REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-5589)
 - (1 - 100-58623)

3/23/88
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR

REC-32 61-3176-3861
EX-116
OCT 18 1963

4/6/83
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 229,739

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1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 16, 36, and 37; also cited in House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, arranged by the National Council of the arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26 and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 10.)

- "2. Cited as a Communist front 'active in the recent peace offensive after World War II.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also pp. 59 and 93.)"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

October 14, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. BU 61-3176

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RE: Guy Emery Shipler
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Member of the "Committee of 100"
In Support of the NAACP Legal
Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

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Guy Emery Shipler, a Clergyman and Editor, was born July 31, 1881, at Warsaw, New York. He is a white male who resides at 450 South Drake Road, Arcadia, California, and is Editor of "The Churchman," 118 East 28th Street, New York City.

[LA T-1,] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 26, 1950, that he knows Reverend Guy Emery Shipler as Editor of "The Churchman," an unofficial Episcopalian church magazine. The informant stated that he had been advised that Dr. Shipler was a Communist prior to the bestowal of "The Churchman" award to Henry A. Wallace in 1944, and that he was specifically advised of Shipler's adherence to the Communist Party in connection with that event. According to the informant, this event, as discussed in the Politburo, and as reported to him by Eugene Dennis, a top Communist Party functionary, was specifically for the purpose of mollifying Wallace in his bitterness toward President Roosevelt for having rejected him for Mr. Truman. The informant continued that the Communist Party instructed Shipler to give the award to Mr. Wallace.

The informant also stated that he was officially advised by Jack Stachel, a Communist Party functionary, that the Reverend Shipler was under Communist discipline.

The informant related that Reverend Shipler worked with such Communist ministers as Claude Williams and the Reverend William Howard Melish.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 229,939

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]

b6
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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

3/23/88
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

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~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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The informant concluded that the Reverend Elliot White also advised him that Dr. Shipler was a fellow Communist.

"Who's Who in America," Volume 28, 1954-1955 edition, on pages 2433 and 2434, reflects that Guy Emery Shipler was associated with the following organizations as indicated:

1. Chairman, American Round Table on India.
2. Member, Executive Board and Treasurer, Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 1939-1942.
3. Vice Chairman, Executive Committee, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, 1937-1939.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, prepared and released a pamphlet dated November 8, 1957, which is entitled "Operation Abolition."... "The Campaign Against the House Committee the Government Security Program, by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its affiliates."

This pamphlet, on page 4, sets forth the names of the officers and members of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, as of February 11, 1957.

The name Dr. Guy Emery Shipler appears as a member of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

On pages 7 and 8 of this pamphlet, there appears the following sketch of Guy Emery Shipler:

"Rev. Guy Emery Shipler. - Signer of letter in behalf of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; sponsor, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; sponsor, American Committee to Save Refugees; endorser, American Congress for Peace and Democracy; vice chairman, American Friends of Spanish Democracy; member, executive board, American League for Peace and Democracy; sponsor, American Relief Ship for Spain; secretary-treasurer, Salute to Young America Committee, American Youth for Democracy; sponsor, China Aid Council; sponsor, Conference

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"on Pan-American Democracy; member, editorial council, Equality Magazine; sponsor, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; sponsor, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights; sponsor, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; member, National Committee To Win the Peace; sponsor, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; signer of open letter, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; signer of message to House of Representatives, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; sponsor, North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy; sponsor, Protestant Digest Associates; signer of declaration issued by Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee; signer of open letter on behalf of Schappes Defense Committee."

LA T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 7, 1958, that Mrs. Bribeceovich, Secretary to the New York Yugoslav Consulate, contacted Dr. Shipler of "The Churchman" and was informed by him that he would try to be at the luncheon in February of 1958. Informant also advised that Shipler had indicated he had received the invitation from Mr. Lilic. (S)(U)

LA T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that one Lazar Lilic was a former employee of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service. (S)(U)

On April 17, 1958, LA T-2, advised that Dr. Shipler of "The Churchman" had accepted an invitation to a cocktail party at the Yugoslav United Nations Delegation, 854 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in April, 1958. (S)(U)

The "New York Teachers News," official weekly publication of the Teachers Union of the City of New York, in its issue of May 3, 1958, page 4, listed photographs of various guests present at the luncheon held in connection with the Twenty Second Annual Conference of the Teachers Union of New York City, held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on April 19, 1958. Included among these photographs was one of Dr. Guy Emery Shipler.

The "New York Teachers News," in its April 18, 1959, issue, pages 1 and 3, reported that the Teachers Union of the

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City of New York held its Twenty Third Annual Educational Conference on April 11, 1959, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. Among the guests reportedly on the dais was Dr. Guy Emery Shipler.

[LA T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on October 20, 1958, a copy of "Rights," Volume VI, Number 1, September, 1958, self-described as a publication distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), 421 Seventh Avenue, New York City. This issue, on page 5, reported that Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, among others, had joined together with other scientists, editors, etc., to petition the members of the United States House of Representatives "either (1) to decide against continuing the Mandate of the Committee on Un-American Activities or (2) to so modify that Mandate as to deny the Committee any authority to 'compel testimony' concerning 'the beliefs, expressions or associations' of its witnesses."]

"The Worker," for August 31, 1958, page 2, confirmed that Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, among others, was supporting a move to end the "Un-American Activities Committee" as announced by the ECLC.

"The Worker," for November 20, 1962, page 2, carried an article entitled, "Protective Interference by HUAC with Medical Aid Work for Cuba" The article noted that "The New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee" had issued a statement charging the HUAC with "again interfering with legitimate activities of individuals and organizations" in the House body's investigation of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee and of individuals who are trying to raise money to buy a printing press for British Guiana.

Among the signers of a telegram protesting this investigation by the HUAC was Dr. Guy Emery Shipler.

[redacted] Detroit, Michigan, on June 17, 1960, made available a letter on the stationery of the Religious Freedom Committee (RFC), dated May 25, 1960. Listed thereon as a member of the Executive Committee of the RFC was the name Reverend Guy Emery Shipler.

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A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the name Guy Emery Shippler on May 20, 1958, by SE Francis E. Little, reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source:

1. The "Daily Worker," February 17, 1940, page 4, Column 1, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shippler, editor of "The Churchman" and treasurer of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign as a sympathizer.

General indices, HCUA, reflect the following information:

2. "Equality" for September, 1939, page 2, June, 1940, page 3 and August, 1940, page 3, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler was a member of the Editorial Council of this publication.
3. "Equality" for July, 1939, page 21 and June, 1940, page 6, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler was a contributor to this publication.
4. Program of the conference, February 12, 1940, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler as a sponsor of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.
5. The "Daily Worker," for July 28, 1940, page 3, Column 4, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler was the guest of honor on July 29, 1940, at the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.
6. Conference Call...January 23 and January 25, 1948, New York City reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shippler, editor of The Churchman, was a sponsor of the National Conference on American Policy on China and the Far East.
7. The bulletin, "Spot News," page 1, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler was a sponsor of the American Committee to Save Refugees.
8. The booklet, "The Registration of Aliens," back cover, reflected one Guy Emery Shippler as a sponsor of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

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9. A letterhead dated January 6 and January 8, 1939, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was an endorser of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy.
10. The "Daily Worker," for March 4, 1939, page 2, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was an endorser of the American League for Peace and Democracy Fifth New York City Conference.
11. A letterhead dated April 6, 1939, (photostat), reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler was a national sponsor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
12. A letterhead dated May 18, 1939, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a member of the Executive Board of the American League for Peace and Democracy, national office.
13. A letterhead dated August 3, 1939, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a member of the Board of Sponsors of the Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign.
14. "Peace Year Book" 1939-1940, page VIII, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a member of the Religious Committee, New York City Division, of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
15. The "New York Times" for May 18, 1943, page 17c, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a signer of an Open Letter to the American People, issued by the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.
16. A circular, "and tell the folks that I'll be home if.....," reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was an endorser of a drive, by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, to bring the wounded boys home.
17. The "Daily Worker" for March 18, 1945, page 3, reflected one Reverend Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, New York City, was a signer of a statement, sponsored by the National

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Federation for Constitutional Liberties, hailing War Department order on commissions for the Communists.

18. The "Daily Worker" for March 13, 1940, page 1 and 5 reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a signer of an open letter on Dies Committee initiated by the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.
19. The "New York Times" for December 22, 1943, page 40, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a signer of a declaration honoring Dimitrov, issued by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.
20. A program of the conference, page 8, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a speaker at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in New York City, March 25 and March 27, 1949.
21. The Conference Program, on page 3, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a member of the Program Committee of the Conference reported in number 20.
22. The "Daily Worker" for February 16, 1938, page 2, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a signer of a letter to the President issued by the American Friends of Spanish Democracy.
23. A letterhead dated November 18, 1936, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Bureau American Friends of Spanish Democracy.
24. A letterhead dated February 21, 1933, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy.
25. "New Masses," for September 28, 1937, page 28, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a sponsor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

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26. One Reverend Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was co-author of pamphlet, "Spain," published by the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, New York City (undated).
27. The "Daily Worker" for February 4, 1939, page 2, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was the chairman of a meeting of the Appeal to lift the Spanish Embargo.
28. The booklet, "These Americans Say:" page 10, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a representative individual affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.
29. A letterhead dated July 6, 1938, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a national sponsor of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
30. A letterhead dated January 16, 1940, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as treasurer of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.
31. A letterhead dated November 16, 1936, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a sponsor of the Conference on Pan American Democracy.
32. An undated letterhead (photostat) reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as chairman of the American Round Table on India.
33. The "New York Times" for September 10, 1948, page 25, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as a writer for National Guardian, (newsweekly).
34. The "National Guardian" for June 6, 1955, page 11, Advertisement (see also page 12) reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was the Chairman of the scheduled appearance of Dr. Harry Ward to speak June 8, 1955, at 150 West 85th Street under the auspices of the Religious Freedom Committee.
35. Letterhead, photostat of letter, dated April 11, 1955, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler was

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a member of the Executive Committee of Religious Freedom Committee, Incorporated.

36. The "Daily Worker" for September 19, 1955, page 3, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler was one of one hundred and eighty signers of a letter addressed to Attorney General Brownell, urging that the case against Marian Bachrach, facing trial on Smith Act charges, be dropped for health reasons.
37. A letterhead dated February 21, 1957, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was a member of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.
38. The "New York Times" for September 25, 1955, page 51, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a signer of "Open Letter to the American People," released by Americans for Traditional Liberties, asking the Senate sub-committee on Constitutional Rights to probe "constitutional violations" of the Bill of Rights.
39. The "Daily People's World" for September 19, 1955, page 8, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler, of New York, was an initiator of an appeal to Attorney General Brownell, urging that the case against Marian Bachrach, facing trial on Smith Act charges, be dropped for health reasons.
40. The "Daily People's World" for January 22, 1953, page 2, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, was a sponsor of a two-day conference and forum on "The Bill of Rights - Sublime Risk of Free Men" on January 30 and January 31, at Carnegie Hall, New York City held by Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.
41. A letterhead dated April 3, 1955, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler of New York was a member of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.
42. A Voice of Freedom Committee leaflet reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a member of this Committee.

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43. The "New York Times," for March 29, 1947, page 3, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a representative of the Voice of Freedom Committee.
 44. The "Invitation to Dinner" reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was on the committee of the Voice of Freedom Committee Dinner in honor of Dorothy Parker, January 21, 1948.
 45. A letterhead dated March 13, 1939, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler was vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy.
 46. "Soviet Russia Today" for June, 1943, page 21, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a signer of Open Letter to the American People issued by the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship.
 47. A circular, "Want to Know," advertising "Speaking of Peace," the report of the scientific and cultural conference, March 25 and March 27, 1949, contained a photograph of one Dr. Guy E. Shipler.
 48. The "New York Times" for June 14, 1947, page 14, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a signer of an Attack on the Catholic Church.
 49. The "Daily Worker," for July 5, 1947, page 8, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler of New York was invited to tour Yugoslavia.
 50. The "New Leader" for September 13, 1947, page 4, reflected the record of one Guy Emery Shipler was challenged.
 51. The "New York World Telegram" for August 20, 21, 22 and August 25, 1947, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was criticized.
 52. The "New York World Telegram" for August 21, 1947, page 20, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was attacked.

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53. A full page ad in the "New York Times" for March 14, 1946, page 18, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a supporter of Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee.
54. The "Daily Worker" for June 17, 1946, page 2, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was a signer of a statement, released by the Action Committee to Free Spain Now, protesting the "delay in breaking diplomatic relations with Franco, Spain."
55. "New Masses" for November 15, 1938, page 27, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as the treasurer of the Committee to Save Spain and China.
56. The "Daily Worker" for January 19, 1949, page 7 and page 10 reflected one Reverend Guy Emerson Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," as a sponsor of meeting, February 11 and February 12, 1949, of Legislative Assembly and Rally for Civil Rights.
57. The "New York Times" for November 20, 1950, page 24, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," stated that various reports "contradict the underspread statements that the Archbishop (Stepinatz) is being 'slowly starved to death and' worked at hard labor'--though many would insist that making translations is hard labor!"
58. The "Daily Worker" for September 22, 1948, page 5, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman" was a member of the Committee of Welcome for the "Red" Dean of Canterbury.
59. "Communist Front Organization, a speech of J. B. Matthews at the American Legion Seminar, Washington D. C., November 19, 1948, page 7, reflected that one Guy Emery Shipler was classified by Matthews as a "confirmed fellow traveler."
60. The "New York World Telegram Sun," for February 21, 1951, contained the biography of one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler and reflected that he was actively associated with William Howard Melish.

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61. The "Daily Worker," for May 31, 1950, page 8, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a speaker in behalf of William Howard Melish.
62. The "Daily Worker" for January 27, 1949, page 5, reflected one Reverend Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the "The Churchman," defended William Howard Melish.
63. The "Daily Worker," for December 15, 1947, page 4, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," as a speaker at "Free the Movies" rally, held by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America, December 15, 1947, at Manhattan Center.
64. The "Daily Compass" for May 22, 1949, page 10, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a speaker in behalf of William Howard Melish and contained Shipler's photograph and biography.
65. A leaflet dated February 11 and February 12, 1949, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," as a sponsor of the Legislative Assembly and Rally to End Segregation and Discrimination.
66. Letterheads dated May 8, 1957, and February 14, 1952, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as a member of the Executive Committee and the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.
67. The "Daily Worker" for November 5, 1951, page 1, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as a signer of a Letter to President Truman to end war in Korea.
68. A photostatic copy of Appendix A of a brief filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, September 14, 1955, page 54, reflected one (The Reverend) Guy Emery Shipler signed Motion and brief for Leave to File Brief as Amici Curiae in the Supreme Court of the United States Motion #48, CPUSA v. SACB, filed September 14, 1955.

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69. The "Daily Worker" for March 1, 1951, page 8, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Sipler, editor of "The Churchman" attacked the Supreme Court's refusal to review the Melish case.
70. The "Daily Worker" for October 31, 1947, page 7, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Sipler, Episcopal delegate to Yugoslavia, defended favorable report on Yugoslavia.
71. The "Daily Worker" for November 7, 1947, page 3, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Sipler, editor of "The Churchman," as the writer of report defending religious freedom in Yugoslavia.
72. The "Daily Worker" for May 31, 1950, page 10, reflected one Guy E. Sipler [redacted] b7D
[redacted]
73. The "New York Times" for October 26, 1947, page 5, reflected one Guy Emery Sipler was denounced by Honorable Fred E. Busbey and Honorable Martin Corsey.
74. The "Daily Worker" for April 28, 1947, page 10, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler as a sponsor of the Emergency Citizens Conference to Defend Labor.
75. A letterhead dated June 1, 1946, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler as a member of the New York Committee to win the peace.
76. New York Committee Call to a Win the Peace Conference, June 28 and June 29, 1946, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler as a member of the New York Committee to Win the Peace.
77. "New Leader" for February 5, 1949, page 4, reflected one Guy Emery Sipler as a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, March 25 and March 27, 1949.
78. The "Daily Worker" for March 28, 1949, page 5, reflected the speech of one Guy Emery Sipler given at the Cultural and Scientific Conference, et cetera.

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79. The "New York Times" for March 27, 1949, page 44, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler stated at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace: "If those who draft and approve such peace resolutions are subversive, un-American citizens, then this country has in it millions of people who are subversive and un-American."
 80. "Jewish Life" for May, 1949, page 25, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a contributor to this publication.
 81. A letterhead dated May 18, 1938, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a sponsor of the China Aid Council.
 82. "The Shield" for July, 1947, page 13, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler was a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy Dinner held December 12, 1945.
 83. The "Daily Worker" for February 23, 1939, page 2, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was a member of the American Union for Democracy.
 84. The "Daily Worker" for January 19, 1949, page 11, reflected one Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a sponsor of a conference held by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.
 85. "Speaking of Peace," page 142, Edited Report of Conference, March 25, 26 and March 27, 1949, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as a participant in the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, and set out his biography.
 86. Photostat of an Open Letter dated April 22, 1943, attached to a press release of the Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," New York, New York, as a signer

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86. of open letter to President Roosevelt, April 22, 1943, asking that he "set aside the deportation order against Harry Benton Bridges."
87. A leaflet attached to undated letterhead reflected one Guy Emery Shipler as a signer of a message, released by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, to the House of Representatives opposing renewal of the Dies Committee.
88. A letterhead dated September 3, 1938, reflected one Guy E. Shipler as a sponsor of the American Relief Ship for Spain.
89. The "Daily Worker" for January 15, 1953, page 8, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," was a signer of letter to President Truman asking for amnesty for eleven leaders of the Communist Party arrested under the Smith Act.
90. A program of a dinner on the first anniversary of American Youth for Democracy on October 16, 1944, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as Secretary-Treasurer of the Salute to Young America Committee.

"Operation Abolition," the campaign against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Government Security Program by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its Affiliates, November 8, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Page 4: One Dr. Guy Emery Shipler of New York is listed as a member of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Page 7: Biography of one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler which reflects he was a signer of letter in behalf of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; sponsor, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Sponsor, American Committee to Save Refugees; endorser, American Congress for Peace and Democracy;

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vice-chairman American Friends of Spanish Democracy, member, executive board, American League for Peace and Democracy; sponsor, American Relief Ship for Spain; secretary-treasurer, Salute to Young American Committee, American Youth for Democracy; sponsor, China Aid Council; sponsor, Conference on Pan-American Democracy; member, editorial council, Equality Magazine; sponsor, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; sponsor, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights; sponsor, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee' member, National Committee to Win the Peace; sponsor, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; signer of open letter, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; signer of message to House of Representatives, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; sponsor North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy; sponsor, Protestant Digest Associates; signer of declaration issued by Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee; signer of open letter on behalf of Schappes Defense Committee.

"Communist Political Subversion - Part 2, Appendix to Hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 84th Congress, Second Session-

Page 7706: Article from the "Daily Worker" for January 15, 1953, page 8, about one hundred and sixty-one Protestant Church Leaders Ask Truman to Amnesty Communist "11;" (one Reverend Guy Emery Shipler listed as a signer of this appeal).

APPENDIX IX:

Page 487: (Exhibit #12, from the "Daily Worker," July 5, 1943, page 4) one Dr. Guy E. Shipler listed as a signer of a statement issued through the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, charging

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that the criticism by a committee of sixty-six against the film, "Mission to Moscow," was a "distinct disservice to the cause of American-Soviet unity during the war and afterwards."

- Page 337: Dr. Guy Emery Shieler, editor of "The Churchman" listed as a signer of a letter issued through the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, May 26, 1940.
- Page 349: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler listed as a sponsor of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
- Page 354: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler listed as a sponsor of the Fifth National Conference of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
- Page 383: Exhibit #4, from the "Daily Worker," February 16, 1938, page 2, reflected one Guy Emery Shieler was a signer of letter to the President asking neutrality amendment so that Neutrality Act would be inapplicable to Spain.
- Page 397: One Reverend Guy Emery Shieler Listed as an endorser of American Congress for Peace and Democracy, Washington, D. C., January 6 and January 8, 1939, called by the American League for Peace and Democracy.
- Page 673: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as a sponsor of the Conference on Pan-American Democracy.
- Page 754: Exhibit #4, from the "Daily Worker" for March 22, 1939, page 5, listed one Dr. Guy Emery Shieler as a sponsor of the campaign to raise \$160,000 for Disabled Veterans Fund launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
- Page 776f: Exhibit #2 from the "Daily Worker" for July 28, 1940, page 3, listed one Dr. Guy Emery Shieler,

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editor of "The Churchman," as a guest of honor on the platform of Town Hall at a special conference on the use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against labor, to be held July 29, 1940. The conference was called by the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights.

Page 942: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler is listed as a sponsor of a dinner under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Page 1523: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler is listed as a sponsor of the "Call" for the Protestantism Answers Hate" Dinner-Forum, hold under the auspices of the Protestant Digest Associates.

Page 1532: Exhibit #1, from the "New York Times" for December 2, 1943 page 40, reflected one Rev. Guy Emery Shieler was a signer of a declaration issued by Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee.

Page 1562: Dr. Guy Emery Shieler (according to Exhibit #2, from the "New York Times" for October 9, 1944, page 12) was a signer of an open letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey, asking for a pardon for Morris U. Schappes.

"Testimony of Walter S. Steele, August 17, 1938 - 75th Congress, Third Session:

Page 568: One Reverend Guy Emery Shieler is listed as vice-chairman of the executive committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy.

Page 569: One Reverend Guy Emery Shieler is listed as a member of the advisory committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Testimony of Douglas Jacobs, Campaign Director, Spanish Refugee Campaign, October 7, 1939,-(76th Congress, First Session).

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Page 5542: JACOBS testified that one Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was treasurer of Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.

Hearings, March 30, 1943, House of Representatives, Special Subcommittee of Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Washington, D.c.C.

Page 3250: (Testimony of Goodwin B. Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, FCC, April 1, 1943) - Watson stated that one Guy Emery Shipler was an endorser of American Congress for Peace and Democracy, held in Washington, D. C. January 6 and January 8, 1939, called by the American League for Peace and Democracy.

House of Representatives Number 1954; Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and held in New York City March 25, 26 and March 27, 1949, released April 19, 1949.

Page 8: One Reverend Guy Emery Shipler is listed as a sponsor of the Win-the-Peace Conference (Congress).

Page 18: One Guy Emery Shipler is listed as one of the sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace who were affiliated with from twenty-one to thirty Communist-Front organizations.

Page 21: One Guy Emery Shipler is listed as affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Page 22: One Guy Emery Shipler is listed as affiliated with the Americans Youth for Democracy.

Page 24: One Guy Emery Shipler is listed as affiliated with the China Aid Council and the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East.

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- Page 25: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress.
- Page 26: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, the Committee of Welcome for "Red" Dean of Canterbury, and with "Equality" (a publication).
- Page 27: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.
- Page 33: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the Progressive Citizens of America.
- Page 35: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the Voice of Freedom Committee.
- Page 37: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which was signer of statement in defense of communist causes.
- Page 61: One Guy Emery Shieler is listed as a panel speaker at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

House of Representative Number 1951 - Report on the American Slav Congress and Associated Organizations, June 28, 1949.

- Page 95: One Dr. Guy Emery Shieler is listed as among seven American clergymen who visited Yugoslavia in 1947; individuals with extensive records of support of Communist-Front organizations, and who, upon their return, issued a report which was highly laudatory of conditions in Communist Yugoslavia despite numerous negative reports previously received from authoritative sources [(this tour originated with the Yugoslav Embassy in D. C.)]

Report on the Communist "Peace" Offensive. A Campaign to Disarm and Defeat the United States, April 1, 1951.

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Page 59: One Guy Emery Shipler is listed as a sponsor of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, held at the St. James Methodist Church, in Chicago on May 29 and May 30, 1950, under the auspices of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Page 110: One Dr. Guy Emery Shipler is listed as a sponsor of the World Peace Congress held in Paris, April, 1949. (A notation states that the individuals listed appeared in one or more of the following publications: World Congress for Peace, Paris, April 20 through April 23, 1949, American Sponsoring Committee, World Congress for Peace, Room 1111, 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York 19, New York, leaflet: "Daily Worker," April 18, 1949, page 2 and page 9; "New York Times," April 16, 1949).

House of Representatives Number 1661 - Review of The Methodist Federation for Social Action, February 17, 1952.

Page 8: An article from the "New York World telegram" stated that "as an expert on the 'Christian Church and Europe' the federation invited, to the annual conference of the Federation held in Kansas City, December 27 through December 29, 1947, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of "The Churchman," who is listed as head of Protestant Delegation to Yugoslavia: Supporter of many Communist-Fronts, five of which were listed as subversive by Attorney General Clark, Dr. Shipler last summer took six other Protestant clergymen on a whirlwind tour of Yugoslavia, which was productive of glowing interviews about the Tito Communist regime. "Tito paid the bill....."

Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area - Part 8 (Based on testimony of Manning Johnson).

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Page 2271: Exhibit Number 38 - from the "Daily Worker" for January 15, 1953, page 8, reflects that one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler, editor of The Churchman, was one of 161 Protestant Church leaders who asked President Truman to amnesty communist "11."

Page 2272: Johnson stated that none of the 161 had disavowed the facts as published in the Daily Worker." The name of one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler was mentioned as an outstanding example of the clergyman who had made statements against the committees that were investigating communism, et cetera, but had not spoken against "the communist gutter sheet" for publishing his name.

Testimony of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 83rd Congress, First Session, July 21, 1953:

Page 3638: A letterhead dated April 6, 1939, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler as a member of the National Committee of The American League for Peace and Democracy.

Page 3667: Guy Emery Sipler, editor of "The Churchman," New York, New York, is listed as a signer of "message to the HOUSE of Representatives," opposing renewal of the Dies Committee.

Page 3669: A letterhead of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy, dated July 6, 1938, reflected one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler as a national sponsor of the organization.

Page 3630: A letterhead of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, January 21, 1946, reflected one Dr. Guy Emery Sipler as a sponsor of this organization.

Page 3808: An Open Letter to President Roosevelt, April 22, 1943, protesting deportation order against Harry Benton Bridges, listed one Reverend Guy Emery Sipler, Editor of The Churchman, New York, New York, as a signer.

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A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the name of Dr. Guy Emery Shipler on October 10, 1963, By IC Wayne E. Holland, reflected the following additional pertinent information, which references were not checked against the original sources:

1. Letterheads of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee for the following dates identified Rev. Guy Emery Shipler as a member of the National Council of the organization: September 30, 1954, May 8, 1957, February 14, 1958, August 19, 1959, January 9, 1963, and May, June, and December, 1962.
2. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, co-author of "Religion in Yugoslavia," identified as having visited Yugoslavia in 1947 as a guest of the Yugoslav government, an outgrowth of a dinner given by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief (October, 1946).
3. The "New York Times" for February 22, 1962, p. C-17, carried a full-page advertisement of the Ad Hoc Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, entitled "An Appeal to the House of Representatives - Abolish HUAC," funds for which were contributed by many of those listed as signers. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was identified as a signer.
4. The name of Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, was carried on the back cover of "The Nation" for December 29, 1962, as the signer of an advertisement "The Bill of Rights Must be Preserved," protesting hearings of the HCUA.
5. Leaflet issued by "New World Review" identified Dr. Guy Emery Shipler as one of four judges in an essay contest on "A Peace Program For Our Country" sponsored by "New World Review."
6. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler was identified as the signer of an advertisement in support of the Bill of Rights appearing in "The Nation," for December 29, 1962.
7. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Religious Freedom Committee in letterhead of May 26, 1960.

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8. "New York Teachers News," publication of Teachers Union, for May 5, 1962, p. 5, identified Dr. Guy Emery Shieler as sending greetings to the 26th Annual Conference of the Teachers Union in New York City.
9. Mimeographed list dated October 2, 1962, identified The Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shieler as sponsored of the Louise Pettibone Smith Birthday Tribute and Rally Against the Internal Security Act on October 12, 1962, in New York City.
10. Letterhead of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee dated April 29, 1963, identified Rev. Guy Emery Shieler as a member of the Executive Committee.

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The "Daily People's World," now known as the "People's World," became a weekly publication in February, 1957, and is a west coast communist newspaper.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The following organizations have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American Committee to Free Spain Now

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

American League for Peace and Democracy

American Youth for Democracy

Civil Rights Congress

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

Joint Anti - Fascist Refugee Committee

National Committee to Win the Peace

National Conference on American Policy on China
and the Far East

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

Schappes Defense Committee

Voice of Freedom Committee

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13, and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.)
- "2. Cited as subversive and un-American.
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Committee to Save Refugees:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 112, 129, 133, 138, 167, 180.)
- "2. Cited as one in a 'series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War.' Merged with the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.)"

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Committee for Spanish Freedom:

- "1. Cited as Communist
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)
- "2. A 'recently established Communist-front organization whose avowed objective is to force a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 29, also p. 37.)"

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Congress for Peace and Democracy:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front advocating collective security against the Fascist aggressors prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact. The American League for Peace and Democracy was formed at the above congress.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 105.)
- "2. Cited as 'among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world communism.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 67.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Friends of Spanish Democracy:

- "1. 'In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations * * * such as * * * American Friends of Spanish Democracy.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Relief Ship for Spain:

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- "1. Cited as 'one of the several Communist Party front enterprises which raised funds for Loyalist Spain (or rather raised funds for the Communist end of that civil war).' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.)"

According to a fact sheet furnished by a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 7, 1955, Americans for Traditional Liberties was organized in January, 1955, to coordinate activities of groups then working independently to combat "McCarthyism" in the United States. The aim of the organization is to act as a national clearing house to keep anti-McCarthy groups in touch with each other and to suggest a concerted program to fight threats to Traditional American Liberties. (S) (U)

The Communist Party, according to another confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, was extremely interested in the formation and activity of Americans for Traditional Liberties, although there is to be no indication that the Communist Party is in any way interested in the committee. Members of the committee will be non-party people unaware of the Communist Party interest in the committee. Herbert Danska, a Communist Party member residing in Queens, New York, will be the man behind the scene for the Communist Party. (S) (U)

According to the New York Herald Tribune, January 23, 1956, p. 13, column 1, Americans for Traditional Liberties made public telegrams sent from its headquarters, 40 East 40th Street, New York City, to the U. S. Senate calling for the Senate to take "appropriate action" against Senator James O. Eastland for Eastland's inquiry into political beliefs of employees of the "New York Times." This has been a recent Americans for Traditional Liberties activity.

A pretext telephone call was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 2, 1957, to Ella J. Baker at Plaza 5-7169. Ella Baker advised that Americans for Traditional Liberties, formerly located at 40 East 40th Street, New York City, was no longer in existence since McCarthy issue had subsided. She said that she had previously handled office correspondence for Americans for Traditional Liberties, but that Americans for Traditional Liberties no longer maintained office space or maintained any personnel.

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Round Table on India:

- "1. 'A Communist front headed by Robert Norton, a well-known member of the Communist Party.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 353.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the China Aid Council:

- "1. A 'subsidiary' of the American League for Peace and Democracy.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16.)"
- "2. Cited as a 'Communist-controlled' organization which began as a part of the American League for Peace and Democracy and later combined with the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans.
(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges:

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front organization
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 97.)"

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961; prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front organization: which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and which was located, according to a letter-head of September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, 2, Ill.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 54-56.)
- "2. 'As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * * Specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as * * * the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact * * *'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 96.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Committee to Save Spain and China:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 335.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S.

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House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Conference on Pan-American Democracy:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Carlos Luiz Prestea, a Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Actions Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 129 and 161; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo:

- "1. Cited as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party in the United States and through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 137 and 138.)
- "2. Cited as one in a 'series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. Directly related organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace:

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- "1. Cited as a Communist front set up to 'mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, sciences and letters' as a propaganda forum for Soviet foreign policy and 'Soviet culture.' It served to 'prepare the way for the coming World Peace Congress in Paris.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report 1954, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 1; also House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 11.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

- "1. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The Committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material."

"FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 Wilkinson was

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identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, 'I am answering no questions, of this committee.' This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * Wilkinson has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail."

"Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *"
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35)

"2. To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Equality:

- "1. Cited as a Communist Party enterprise.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 49.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S.

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House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade:

- "1. 'In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations,' Among these was the above Communist-front organization.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 125; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which was succeeded by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 125; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.)"

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- "2. Among a 'maze of organizations' which were 'spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1941, originally released September 2, 1947, - p. 3.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning "Jewish Life":

- "1. Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, Morning Freiheit * * * The first issue contained this announcement of policy: "Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union."'

Its editor, Louis Harap, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 93.)"

The Medical Aid to Cuba Committee (MACC) is an organization with headquarters at 147 West 33rd Street, New York City, which is self-described in literature of that organization, as a voluntary organization of men and women who, in the spirit of brotherhood and humanity, have assumed the task of informing their fellow Americans about the present emergency in Cuba. Literature of the MACC has also stated that it is the function of this Committee to raise funds to purchase some of the urgently needed medicines which are sent to hospitals and medical facilities in Cuba. The organization was established on February 13, 1962, in New York City, New York. Chairman of the MACC is Melitta Del Villar.

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A source has advised that Melitta Del Villar is a Cuban singer and entertainer who has been a rabid pro-Castroite. Del Villar has been affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and has sung at and addressed groups of the July 26th Movement.

By general letter dated January 25, 1963, the MACC advised it would be dissolved on January 31, 1963, in light of the recent indemnity transactions by which Cuba received from the United States quantities of medicines and medical supplies worth about "\$25,000,000."

An article in the February 14, 1963, edition of the "National Guardian" reflected that the MACC had terminated its activities, January 31, as announced by Mrs. Melitta Del Villar, Chairman.

The "National Guardian" is characterized separately.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy:

- "1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for support of the spanish loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations."
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)
2. "Cited as subversive and un-American."
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3)
3. Cited as one in a "Series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and Spanish Civil War.

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Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee * * * " (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Methodist Federation for Social Action:

- "1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *.' "(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Mid-Century Conference for Peace:

- "1. Cited as a meeting held in Chicago, May 29 and 30, 1950, by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and as having been 'aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 59.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front 'active in the recent peace offensive after World War II.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)"

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

1. "Cited as a Communist front.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and held in New York City on March 25, 26 and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2)
2. "Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 102.)
- "2. 'It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

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(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 12.)

- "3. Cited as subversive and un-American.
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Guardian:

1. "Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning New Masses:

1. "New Masses, a weekly publication, * * was an officially controlled organ of the (Communist) Party which dealt principally with problems in the arts and sciences from the Party point of view."
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8)
2. "a 'communist periodical.'
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.

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3. "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garlan Fund). (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in the Annual Reports, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that Frank Wilkinson was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the NCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

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On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front. It called a conference on February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, 'to attack anti-sabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public-school system.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Protestant Digest:

- "1. 'A magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. contains the following concerning the Progressive Citizens of America:

- "1. Cited as a 'new and broader Communist front for the entire United States' formed in September 1946 at the direction of 'Communist steering committees' from the 'Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee' and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

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(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 369, and 1948, p. 354.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. contains the following concerning the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in December, 1943, by prominent Communists and Communist sympathizers to honor Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 112 and 156.)"

On March 21, 1955, a source furnished a copy of a letter from the Methodist Federation for Social Action (MFSA) dated March 7, 1955, addressed to all members of the MFSA. This letter states in part, "Out of the M.F.S.A. Defense Fund was organized the Religious Freedom Committee to defend the injunctions of the first amendment, to alert churchmen of all faiths to the danger of the attacks and to defend religious persons who might become involved with the government investigating bodies on matters challenging their religious freedom."

Material circulated by the Religious Freedom Committee during the last several years indicates that its principal activity has been agitation for the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., (revised December 1, 1961), stated the following on page 107 concerning the MFSA:

- "1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action *****'.
(Internal Security-Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 16, 1963, lists the Religious Freedom Committee, Inc., as being located at 118 East 28th Street, New York City.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. contains the following concerning the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, P. 9.)"

The 1942 report of the New York State Legislative Subcommittee investigating the Public Education System in New York City (Rapp Coudert Committee), page 178, stated in substance the following regarding the Teachers Union of the City of New York (TU):

"The history of the Communist movement in the New York City School system is primarily the history of the so-called Teachers Union of the City of New York, formerly Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers

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(AFT) and of its subsidiary, the College Teachers Union formerly Local 537 of the American Federation of Teachers, which was founded by Local 5 in 1938." The Communists began infiltrating Local 5 in the 1920's and by 1935, were in complete control. In 1941, AFT revoked the charters of Locals 5 and 537 on the grounds that these locals were under the "control of the Communist Party and had consistently engaged in practices inimical to democracy."

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Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers Guild, presently deceased, advised in August, 1955, that after the revocation of TU's charter, it acted as an independent union until 1943, when it became affiliated with the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

According to an article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" of June 11, 1946, the State, County and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers, both CIO, consolidated in April, 1946, to form the United Public Workers of America (UPWA).

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States 1955", pages 3 and 4, reflects that UPWA disbanded in February, 1953, after being expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

The "Daily Worker", a former East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 16, 1953, page 2, column 5, noted that TU had announced it would henceforth be an independent organization of teachers and had ended its affiliation with the UPWA.

John Lautner, former National Functionary of the Communist Party, United States of America, until its expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, on January 6, 1954, advised that he has known the TU of New York City to have been under the control of the Communist Party since the middle 1930's. He knows the top leaders of the TU, Abraham Lederman, President and Rose V. Russell, Legislative Representative, as having been devoted Communist Party members as of the time he left the Communist Party.

The "New York Teacher News", official newspaper of the TU, on April 27, 1963, reported that Abraham Lederman and Rose V. Russell continued to be TU officials.

The same edition of the newspaper indicated that TU is located at 206 West 15th Street, New York 11, New York.

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning New World Review.

- "1. 'Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's interest and are used as educational media by respondent (The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.).' Soviet Russia Today Was 'succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review.' Jessica Smith, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. 'was also shown to be a long-time member and functionary in the (Communist) Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the editor of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for Years.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.
- "2. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out' the New World Review, which is a 'monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)"

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Soviet Russia Today:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 167; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.)
- "2. Cited as a 'Communist-front publication.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 108.)
- "3. Cited as a 'Communist-controlled' publication,
(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 96 and 146.)"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the World Peace Congress:

- "1. Cited as being among Communist 'peace' conferences which 'have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact.'

The first Congress was held in Paris, April 20-23, 1949, and the Second World Peace Congress was originally scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, November 13-19, 1950, but, upon denial of visas to many delegates by the British Government, was held in Warsaw, Poland, November 16-22, 1950.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25,

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The pretext used to ascertain information concerning Americans for Traditional Liberties was that of a member of the public who had given money to the Americans for Traditional Liberties (SA MAURICE P. LEEN).

Because information attributed to informants set forth herein could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof, this letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential.

New York has advised that background information concerning SHIPLER as to his race, occupation, and date and place of birth was contained in Newark letters to New York 5/9/58 and 5/23/58 captioned "COMINFIL, NAACP, IS-C.

Informants utilized in the attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
IA T-1 [redacted] (Per request)	[redacted]
IA T-2 [redacted]	
(U) IA T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
IA T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 5/7/58	Investigative Period 4/1-21/58
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TITLE OF CASE EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE	Report made by GEORGE EDWIN JONES	Typed By: mcs
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CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]

REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2

DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED]

Synopsis:

ECLC is located at 421 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY. CLARK FOREMAN is Director. Identities of officers and National Council members set forth. "Rights" is self-identified as official publication of ECLC. ECLC organizations active in Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ECLC program for 1958 set forth. Plans and objectives regarding ECLC's "Abolition Campaign" directed at congressional investigative committee reported. Openly publicized meetings of ECLC held in NYC on 12/17/57 and 3/28/58. Pamphlets "The Watkins Decision" and "For Abolition of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress", published by the ECLC. Information given concerning persons and organizations mentioned in report.

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AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S)

DATE 8/29/77

Approved

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

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- 1- DIO, NYC
- 1- G-2, NYC
- 1- OSI, NYC
- 1- Los Angeles (100-49783)
- 1- Newark (100-35610)
- 2- New York (100-107419)
- 1- Philadelphia (100-38212)

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66 JUN 3 1958

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DETAILS:

At New York, New York

For the purpose of brevity, subject organization will be referred to as the ECLC.

Various issues of "Rights", self-identified as a publication of the ECLC, will be referred to in this report. The issues are listed below, as well as the sources, who furnished the issues:

October-November, 1957 Issue (Vol. V, Nos. 1 and

T-1, December 17, 1957
T-2, December 10, 1957
T-3, December 12, 1957
T-4, December 16, 1957
T-5, January 6, 1958
T-6, December 10, 1957

(E) 4

December, 1957 Issue (Vol. V, No. 3)

T-6, January 23, 1958
T-7, January 10, 1958
T-1, January 23, 1958
T-3, December 20, 1957
T-8, January 2, 1958

(E) 4

January-February, 1958 Issue (Vol V, No. 4)

T-9, March 27, 1958
T-1, March 7, 1958
T-3, March 13, 1958

(E) 4

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I LOCATION

All issues of "Rights", set forth above, reflect the ECLC to be located at 421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York, Suite 201.

II OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

A printed ECLC letterhead, dated January, 1958, and made available by T-6 on January 23, 1958, reflects the following as officers of the ECLC: *ISS 4*

HARVEY O'CONNOR
Chairman

CORLISS WILAMONT
Vice-Chairman

DR. SAMUEL GRUBIN
Treasurer

ELINOR FERRY KIRSTEIN
Secretary (on leave)

CLARK FOREMAN
Director

LEONARD B. BOUDIN
General Counsel.

This letterhead disclosed the following to be members of the Executive Committee of the National Council:

JOSEPH H. CROWN, New York;
ROYAL W. FRANCE, New York;
CONRAD J. LYNN, New York;
JOHN M. PICKERING, New York;

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LOUIS L. BEDDING, Delaware;
I. PHILIP SIPSER, New York;
J. RAYMOND WALSH, New York;
PALMER WEBER, New York, and
ANDREW WEINBERGER, New York.

The remaining National Council members
are as follows:

HENRY ABRAMS, New York;
BYRON ALLEN, Maryland;
JAMES ARONSON, New York;
JOHN S. ATLEE, Pennsylvania;
EDMUND O. AUSTIN, New York;
Rev. WILLIAM L. BAIRD, Illinois;
DR. ABRAHAM BEACHER, New York;
Prof. DEREK LODGE, Pennsylvania;
Mrs. WALTER BOYDEN, Massachusetts;
Rev. JOHN W. BRADBURY, New York;
Mrs. ANNE ERADEN, Kentucky;
Mrs. ELEANOR BRUSSEL, New York;
Rev. C. LENNART CARLSON, Rhode Island;
Prof. JOHN CIARDI, New Jersey;
HOMER C. CLAY, Maryland;
Prof. ROBERT S. COHEN, Connecticut;
CHARLES W. COLLINS, D.Sc., New York;
EARL B. DICKERSON, Illinois;
BENJAMIN DREYFUS, California;
DR. ROBERT ELLIS, Oregon;
Prof. THOMAS I. EMERSON, Connecticut;
DR. MARYNIA FARNHAM, New York;
LAURENT B. FRANTZ, California;
Rev. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, California;
Prof. HARVEY GOLDBERG, Ohio;
Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, Connecticut;
DAVID HABER, New York;

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Prof. FOWLER HARPER, Connecticut;
Rev. A.A. HEIST, California;
JOHN N.M. HOWELLS, Massachusetts;
LEO HUBERMAN, New York;
~~JAMES LMBRIE, New Jersey;~~
Mrs. EDNA RUTH JOHNSON, Florida;
Prof. Erich Kahler, New Jersey;
ROBERT KENNY, California;
~~IGNACIO L. LOPEZ, California;~~
~~Mrs. DOROTHY MARSHALL, California;~~
Prof. CURTIS D. MAC DOUGALL, Illinois;
~~CAREY MC WILLIAMS, New York;~~
~~Prof. CLYDE MILLER, New York;~~
Prof. BROADUS MITCHELL, New York;
DR. NANCY MORSE, Michigan;
Mrs. ALEINE AUSTIN MUFSON, New York;
DR. HELEN U. PHILLIPS, Pennsylvania;
~~RUSS NIXON, New York; - Phila. -~~
~~VICTOR RABENOWITZ, New York;~~
HARRY L. RAND, District of Columbia;
RICHARD L. RIGMAN, Illinois;
Prof. ARNOLD ROGOW, California;
ROBERT ROSENWALD, New York;
JOHN SCUDDER, New York;
DR. GUY EMERY SHIRLER, New York;
MORTON STAVIS, New Jersey;
Mrs. A.W. STIMPINS, South Carolina;
BERNARD L. SONERS, New York;
EDGAR STILLMAN, JR., New York;
~~I.E. STONE, District of Columbia;~~
Mrs. NANCY E. STRAUS, District of Columbia;
ROBERT WARE STRAUS, Maryland;
~~PAUL SWEETZ, New Hampshire;~~
Miss OLIVE VAN HORN, New York;
Rev. ARTHUR E. WALMSLEY, Missouri;
~~BERNARD WELLER, New York;~~
DAVID WESLEY, Pennsylvania;
FRANK WILKINSON, California;
HENRY WILLCOX, Connecticut;
Prof. WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, Oregon;
Prof. H.H. WILSON, New Jersey, and
MILTON ZASLOW, New York.

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~~WAS EXCLUDED~~

[On March 31, 1958, T-10] ⁴ advised that EDITH TIGER is the Assistant to CLARK FOREMAN, Director of the ECLC.

[T-11 advised on February 10, 1958] ⁴ that he learned that FRANCES LEBER is now working for the ECLC in New York City.

A. Criticism of CLARK FOREMAN's Leadership

T-12 advised on January 3, 1958, that he learned on that date that CLARK FOREMAN made certain remarks, as a result of a luncheon conference he (FOREMAN) had with CORLISS LAMONT. FOREMAN stated that LAMONT had been critical of his (FOREMAN's) leadership and judgement regarding the ECLC and that LAMONT claimed his interests were diversifying, as a result of which he probably would not be able to give the ECLC more than \$1,000 in 1959. FOREMAN claimed that he had told LAMONT that BERNIE WELLER had already matched LAMONT's contribution for this year and might be able to take up the slack with that advance notice. ⁴

FOREMAN asserted that LAMONT had said that he had reservations about his (FOREMAN's) continuance in the job but did not make an outright suggestion that he resign. FOREMAN stated he told LAMONT that he did not think it would be ethical for him to resign at this time as many members of the National Council were there because of his influence. FOREMAN claimed that he told LAMONT that he had "led them out into the battle" and did not want to resign at this time when the ECLC is being counter-attacked by the Un-American Activities Committee and the FBI. ⁴

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III SCOPE

"Rights", January-February, 1958 issue, page 16, contained the following: "The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was formed in 1951 to give unpromising support for the Bill of Rights and the freedom of conscience it guarantees."

"The governing body of ECLC is the National Council of 85 members from 17 states and D.C. All who agree with our aims are invited to join as Associates by paying \$5.00 a year. Associates receive Rights and other literature distributed by the Committee."

"Rights", December, 1957 issue, page 2, sets forth ECLC's program for 1958. This program is as follows:

"ECLC's Program for 1958

"I. TEST CASES:

"Three years of work by our legal counsel, Leonard B. Boudin, have been rewarded by the scheduling of three cases for argument before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1958. We hope that the resulting decisions will restore to the American people some of the freedoms that have been taken away in recent years. ECLC will continue to support this vital work.

"II. ABOLITION OF INQUISITORIAL COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS:

"By way of expanding the educational and political action part of our work for the defense of individual rights, we have launched a nationwide campaign

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"to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and other inquisitorial committees of Congress. This campaign has already caused a considerable reaction in Congress and we will continue to push it with all the resources at our command. The American people have paid heavily in the loss of talent because of the blacklisting based on Congressional harassment. It is time we return to the respect for individual citizens which our Constitution calls for.

"III. RESTRICTION OF F.B.I. TO CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:

"Having issued a statement in November 1957 as to the citizen's rights in relation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, we now propose to publish a pamphlet analyzing in general the extent of power that may safely be turned over to the secret police in a democracy. Realizing, of course, that our national security must be protected, we intend to examine how far individual rights have been violated for the achievement of that end.

"IV. EDUCATION AND FUND RAISING FOR ALLIED CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES:

"From time to time we help in other Bill of Rights cases by holding meetings and sharing the proceeds with civil liberties causes that we cannot help by providing free legal services.

"V. GENERAL CIVIL LIBERTIES EDUCATION:

"The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will continue its general education work on behalf of the Bill of Rights through the distribution of literature, special meetings, and community action throughout the country."

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A. Philadelphia Group

[On March 17, 1958, T-13] ^{5/4} furnished a letter on letterhead stationery of the ECLC, dated March 11, 1958, and addressed to "Associates of ECLC, Philadelphia Area" from CLARK FOREMAN. This letter reads in part as follows:

"As announced in our letter of December 15th and at the Bill of Rights Anniversary Meeting in Philadelphia on December 20, the national office of E.C.L.C. has extended formal recognition to the PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATES OF E.C.L.C.

"On this Friday evening, March 14, at 8 P.M. at the Hotel Adelphia (13th & Chestnut Streets), the new PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATES OF E.C.L.C. will hold its first meeting.

"Moderator for the evening will be Frank Wilkinson, who is coordinating ECLC's national campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Nomination and election of officers for the new PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATES OF E.C.L.C. will be held at this meeting.

"We urge you to attend this important and interesting meeting and to support our new Associate group in your community."

B. New Jersey Group

[On October 25, 1957, T-8] ^{5/4} stated that there is an ECLC organization active in the State of New Jersey and that the total number of persons active or interested in the organization is approximately 500. This group has no headquarters, but holds meetings in homes and rented halls.

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C. Bayshore, Long Island Group

(S) 4
[On January 22, 1958, T-14 advised that meetings have been held in Bayshore, Long Island, and the invitations to these meetings referred to the meetings by the following names:

~~"Victor Debs Socialist Rally,"~~
~~"Nassau-Suffolk Supporters of the Bill of Rights,"~~
~~"Nassau-Suffolk Committee for Socialist Discussion," and the~~
~~"Nassau-Suffolk Socialist Party."~~

Informant advised that although the meetings were advertised under different names, they were ECLC meetings, and that the ECLC and above listed organizations were one and the same.

IV FINANCES

T-15, on October 31, 1957, furnished information regarding checks issued by the ECLC, which were charged against their bank account. The following pertinent items are set forth: (S) 4

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1987	9/23/57	LEONARD B. BOUDIN	\$1,250.00
2012	10/ 4/57	FRANK WILKINSON	206.77

(S) 4
The balance of the account, as of October 3, 1957, was \$1,301.00. On December 2, 1957, T-15 furnished information which reflected that the ECLC bank balance, as of November 30, 1957, was \$1,880.48 (S) 4

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T-15, on January 2, 1958, furnished information regarding checks issued by the ECLC, which were charged against their bank account. The following pertinent items are set forth: ~~4~~ 4

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2142	12/18/57	LEONARD B. BOUDIN	\$1,000.00

The balance of the account, as of December 31, 1957, was \$2,072.61. ~~4~~ 4

On February 3, 1958, T-15 furnished information regarding checks issued by the ECLC, which were charged against their bank account. The following pertinent items are set forth: ~~4~~ 4

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2136	12/26/57	Mrs. GRACE LORCH	\$250.00
2167	1/21/58	Advance Printing	360.15
2174	1/24/58	FRANK WILKINSON	129.92
2172	1/24/58	CLARK FOREMAN	183.40

The balance of the account, as of January 31, 1958, was \$1,791.55. ~~4~~ 4

On March 3, 1958, T-15 furnished information regarding the checks issued by the ECLC, which were charged against the ECLC bank account. The following pertinent items are set forth: ~~4~~ 4

<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2206	2/18/58	FRANK WILKINSON	\$151.53
2210	2/21/58	FRANK WILKINSON	129.92

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The balance of the account, as of February 28, 1958, was \$942.01. (f) 4

[On October 30, 1957, T-16 furnished information regarding a check issued by the Bill of Rights Fund, which was charged against the Fund bank account. This check was numbered 123, dated October 4, 1957, and made payable to the ECLC in the amount of \$500.00. (f) 4

[On November 27, 1957, T-17 furnished information regarding a check issued by the National Lawyers Guild which was charged against the National Lawyers Guild bank account. This check was numbered 2274, dated October 31, 1957, and made payable to the ECLC in the amount of \$7.50. (f) 4

[On January 30, 1958, T-16 furnished information regarding a check which was issued by CORLISS LAMONT, which was charged against LAMONT's bank account. This check was numbered 669, dated January 8, 1958, and made payable to the ECLC in the amount of \$500.00. (f) 4

[On February 27, 1958, T-16 furnished information regarding a check issued by CORLISS LAMONT which was charged against LAMONT's bank account. This check was numbered 703, dated February 1, 1958, and made payable to the ECLC in the amount of \$500.00. (f) 4

Information contained in this section of the report (Section IV) is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

V PUBLICATIONS

"Rights", December, 1957 issue, page 5, contained the following information regarding publications:

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"Under the editorship of John M. Pickering, ECLC publishes Rights to furnish information on the fight to preserve the Bill of Rights. Special literature related to court cases has also been distributed. These have been on such subjects as the right to travel, the First Amendment, and the attempt in Louisiana to block the integration of the public schools by invoking a state anti-sedition law.

"When ECLC found that copies of the Watkins decision were not obtainable, it had 10,000 reprints made and is distributing them throughout the country as basic education for the campaign to abolish HUAC. Other literature for this campaign has also been distributed, and a pamphlet by Harvey O'Connor is in the press. It will serve as a popular text for the new abolition movement."

All issues of "Rights" set forth in this report bear Union Label Number 264.

~~ADVANCE PRINTING~~
The Union Label Directory, April, 1957 issue, which is issued by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, reflects that Union Label Number 264 refers to the Advance Printing Company, 635 West 54th Street, New York, New York.

VI ACTIVITIES

A. Abolition Campaign

On November 27, 1957, T-18 made available a letter, dated November 18, 1957, from FRANK WILKINSON in New York City to the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) Office in Los Angeles, California, concerning the ECLC "Abolition Campaign". This letter reads in part as follows:

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"We are having some success in getting our 'visits to congress' under way. We saw ABRAHAM ~~MULTER~~ last week here in Brooklyn, and our friends in New Jersey have started some very effective contacts with FRANK ~~THOMPSON~~, one of the 17 who voted against the original Walter-O'Mahoney 'jinx' bill. In these visits we are: 1) Pledging support for such a stand as the member of Congress is willing to take on the Watkins decision and abolition; 2) Urging the member of Congress to prepare and introduce an abolition bill; 3) Urging support for public hearings on appropriations for HUAC in January.

"There are 25 Congressmen across the country who in our judgement, we have reason to feel are the ones most likely to move on Abolition. We are concentrating on these. In addition, however, we are urging supporters of the Abolition campaign, whoever their congressmen may be, to make a visit during November and December."

On December 17, 1957, T-18 made available a letter, dated November 26, 1957, from FRANK WILKINSON in New York City to the CCPAF Office in Los Angeles, California. A portion of this letter pertaining to the "Abolition Campaign" reads in part as follows:

"The main thing now is to advance effectively the abolition campaign. For sure, we are started. Actually, the recognition given us by the HUAC and J. EDGAR HOOVER is far more than our efforts to date deserve. Last night for example when a delegation of ours called on a Westside Manhattan Congressman he greeted us with 'I expected you; I've read all your literature; in fact Congressman WALTER has written to us all telling us to expect you and to take down your names and sent them to him for investigation!' In view of the fact that we will be lucky if we get 25 Congressmen visited before 1958, I think we might well send a letter to the other 410 of them suggesting: 'Congressman WALTER has just made more appointments that we are able to keep: be patient - we'll get to you as soon as we can!'"

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On January 21, 1958, T-18 advised that FRANK WILKINSON of the ECLC gave a talk concerning the "Abolition Campaign" at an Executive Committee meeting of the CCPAF held in Los Angeles, California, on January 13, 1958. (S) 4

Informant reported that WILKINSON gave the Committee a resume of his trip from Los Angeles to New York, during July, 1957. Crossing the country, he interviewed editors, educators, union representatives, and others, in many places, and found strong support for the "Abolition Campaign". (S) 4

WILKINSON outlined the inception of the Campaign to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee, its support by the American Civil Liberties Union and others. After the Supreme Court Watkins Decision, ECLC made its decision to enter the "Abolition Campaign" and went into action. (S) 4

WILKINSON reportedly stated that after interviewing many important people in Washington, he found conditions unfavorable for the "Abolition Campaign", and found Congressman WALTER "a powerful and dangerous enemy who controls considerable patronage and influence." (S) 4

WILKINSON told those present that members of the National Council of the ECLC have been hurt by the "Abolition Campaign". Professor HUGH WILSON, LOUIS REDDING, Negro Attorney, CORLISS LAMONT, also some Congressmen, have been victims of "FBI intimidation". (S) 4

Informant further reported that WILKINSON stated that a new way of thinking must be adopted. The "Abolition Campaign" must be set up to start an offensive rather than a defensive action and that there is a remote chance of winning the "Abolition Campaign" in 1959. (S) 4

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(E)4
[On March 18, 1958, T-18 made available a document dated March 12, 1958, and captioned "ECLC's Abolition Campaign, March, 1958 - January, 1959, Staff Recommendations". This document, which sets forth the plans of the ECLC for the above period, reads as follows:

"GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- "Support the Bill of Rights!
- "Uphold the U.S. Supreme Court!
- "Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee!
- "Abolish all inquisitorial committees of government!

"EDUCATION PROGRAM:

"Pamphlets: 1) Harvey O'Connor's 'For the ABOLITION of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress': It is planned that this will suffice as ECLC's basic abolition literature. Additional copies can be ordered if necessary.

2) RIGHTS: ECLC's 'house organ' has been found effective in disseminating current information on the abolition campaign, and can continue to be used for that purpose.

3) Other: Reprints of newspaper editorials, etc. have been and will continue to be necessary. There has been some request for a special pamphlet, somewhat along the lines of the subject matter in 'Roll Call for Abolition', summarizing the names of individuals and organizations which have expressed themselves favorably for abolition; thus far RIGHTS has been found adequate for this purpose.

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"Community Meetings: Both large and small meetings around the question of abolition will continue to be encouraged, under ECLC and other organizations' sponsorship. June, 1958 is the first anniversary of the Watkins and other civil liberties decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court; it is recommended that ECLC sponsor a major public meeting in support of the abolition campaign at that time. Similar meetings are to be encouraged elsewhere.

"Defense Activities in Connection With Further Hearings:
This should continue to be a major area of direct work by ECLC:

1) New York Hearings (5/58): ECLC should sponsor as large as possible an ad in the New York Times, opposing the hearings and timed with the opening of the session. All possible other organizations should be urged to speak out against the hearings, etc.

2) ECLC will continue to send a representative to other communities where hearings are scheduled, assisting in the organization of the subpoenas and the general community in to the best possible resistance. It will be necessary to have advance financial commitments to cover ECLC's expenses for such work outside the Metropolitan area.

3) Where existing civil liberties organizations are able to do this work, ECLC will proffer collateral assistance.

"Resolutions by Other Organizations: ECLC will continue to press other organizations of all kinds to adopt resolutions for abolition of the HCUA. Important new opportunities of this kind have developed in both labor and church organizations as the result of signatures on the Chicago Petition, the circulation of the O'Connor pamphlet, etc.

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"EDUCATION PROGRAM (Continued)

"Other: 1) ECLC should prepare an ad - which should also be reprinted for limited distribution in connection with further hearings - which will be a guide for the individual subpoenaed and the community in which he lives, in case the HCUA schedules hearings. It might be entitled: 'YOU AND THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE'. In general terms, this ad should parallel the type of ad ECLC sponsored successfully in the November 2, 1957 issue of the Nation: 'YOU AND THE FBI'.

"The individual should be appraised in general of his legal rights, and of his public relations opportunities. The community should be advised of several specific actions which can be effectively taken to demonstrate and develop community resistance to the hearings.

- - -

"POLITICAL ACTION PROGRAM:

"General: In order to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, an appropriate member of Congress must successfully introduce a Resolution to rescind sections of Rule X and Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives dealing with the Committee on Un-American Activities.

"By precedent, this type of action is only taken on the first day of a new Congress. The next practical opportunity to abolish the HCUA will be January 6, 1959, the opening day of the 86th Congress.

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"It is possible to have such a Resolution introduced and acted upon at any time that Congress (The House) is in session.

"Petitions: 1) Concurring signatures should be secured on the Petition by Alexander Meiklejohn, by every possible University or other academic group. Any acceptable petition, of course, is satisfactory.

2) The tremendously successful Chicago Petition, under the leadership of Dr. John Lapp, should be duplicated in every possible community in the country. To be most effective, this petition should be restricted to prominent community leaders. Again, any acceptable petition for abolition is satisfactory.

3) In those communities or organizations desiring a petition for general circulation, it is recommended that the Chicago Petition's last three (3) paragraphs be utilized.

4) ECIC's role in Petition Campaign should be to encourage initiative and leadership by other organizations, rather than direct ECIC sponsorship. Petitions should, in general, be directed to specific local Congressmen.

"Civil Liberties Discussion Sessions With Congressmen: 1
order to achieve individual Congressional leadership for abolition, a limited number of leading, liberal Congressmen should be contacted by local civil liberties leaders for informal, private discussions on the Watkins Decision.

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"POLITICAL ACTION PROGRAM (Continued)

"Support for Pro-Abolition Congressmen: 1) Special
attention should be given to assure the re-election of Congressman Roy W. Wier of Minnesota, who has consistently opposed the HCUA; and Congressman Abraham Multer of New York, who paired against the first post-Watkins contempt citations and has introduced most of the pro-court 'home town support' in the Appendix to the Congressional Record.

2) The California Democratic Council Resolution of January 13, 1957, should be introduced into every possible Congressional race in California, and publicized in every possible Democratic Party grouping outside California.

3) Promising Congressional candidates, accepting abolition as part of his or her platform, should be supported in every way possible.

"Opposition to Anti-Abolition Candidates for Congress:
In the New Jersey U.S. Senate race, Judge Morris - former counsel to the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee on Internal Security, is seeking the Republican nomination on an anti-Watkins, anti-Supreme Court platform. Every effort should be made between now and the Primary Election there on April 15 to secure public debates with Morris on the question of 'Constitutional Curtailment of the Congressional Investigating Power'. A defeat for Judge Morris, running on this issue, will be a victory for the abolition campaign. - Similar opportunities should be sought in other Congressional or Senatorial races.

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"Candidate Questionnaires: All possible organizations should be urged to submit questionnaires to prospective candidates of all political parties, calling for public declaration of platform regarding the abolition of the HCUA. ECLC should prepare a draft of an appropriate, sample questionnaire in the area of civil liberties.

"The Congressman or Congressmen to Introduce Abolition Resolution: A special project should be undertaken to secure the commitment of the appropriate Congressmen to prepare and introduce the Resolution to abolish the HCUA in January, 1958; or, during the current session of Congress, if possible.

"Other: 1)

2)

3)

"SUMMARIZED BY:

Frank Wilkinson"

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B. ECLC Meeting November 7, 1957,
Hotel Statler, New York City

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[On November 21, 1957, T-19 made available a letter, dated September 24, 1957, to Mrs. E. TIGER, of the ECLC, confirming reservations for the Hartford Room of the Hotel Statler, New York City, for Thursday, November 7, 1957, for a meeting from 8:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. for fifty people; cost of rental \$50.00.]

[T-10 advised on November 22, 1957, that the ECLC held a meeting in the Hartford Room of the Hotel Statler, New York City, on November 7, 1957, to discuss the "Abolition Campaign". Informant advised that representatives from different organizations from the Greater New York City - New Jersey area were present.]

LEONARD SCUDIN instructed all delegates to hold a meeting and set a plan or rally for the near future, then go to the ECLC office with the information as to what each individual committee can do to abolish all "House Un-American Activities". ECLC will then help set up these rallies, parties, forums or meetings by sending speakers and literature.

C. "Bill of Rights Anniversary Celebration", Hotel
New Yorker, New York City, December 17, 1957

[On November 15, 1957, T-20 furnished a printed invitation received that date to a "Bill of Rights Anniversary Celebration" sponsored by the ECLC and scheduled for the evening of December 17, 1957, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.]

The invitation lists as speakers, Mrs. GRACE LORCH of Little Rock, and Reverend HENRY HITTVERANE of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit. Mrs. LORCH is identified in the invitation as the white woman, who had comforted a Negro girl outside the Central High School in Little Rock, and who,

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on October 28, 1957, was called to testify before the Senate Internal Security Sub Committee.

The following informants, on the dates indicated, also furnished above described invitations:

T-21	November 21, 1957
T-1	December 5, 1957
T-2	December 2, 1957
T-6	November 21, 1957
T-22	November 26, 1957
T-4	November 22, 1957
T-23	December 27, 1957.

(b)4

Announcement of the December 17, 1957 "Bill of Rights Anniversary Celebration" sponsored by the ECLC appeared in the following:

"National Guardian" December 2, 1957 issue, page 6;

"Daily Worker" December 16, 1957 issue, page 3, column 2.

(b)4
[T-3 advised on December 20, 1957] that the ECLC sponsored a "Bill of Rights Dinner" at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, on December 17, 1957.

According to the informant, HARVEY O'CONNOR thanked the guests for their support in the past and said that the fight to abolish the "Un-American Committee" must go on and that stronger support and closer co-operation is needed.

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Corliss Lamont, the second speaker, spoke about the importance of the Bill of Rights which includes the right to travel. He called the passport restrictions for Communists and former members of the CP un-American and undemocratic. He declared that travel is everyone's rights, not a privilege granted by the State Department. He called the handling of the passport affairs a violation of the Fifth and Ninth Amendments. He referred to the case of ROCKWELL KENT and the denial of his passport, also condemned the questions on the passport application forms.

According to the informant, ROCKWELL KENT then took the floor and spoke briefly and in a humorous manner about his own case and his refusal to answer the questions concerning his political belief. He stressed the importance of the fight to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities and praised the work the ECLC is doing in the creation of a real democratic America.

According to the informant, FRANK WILKINSON, the next speaker, spoke fiercely and called the actions of the "Un American Activities Committee" and the FBI not only unconstitutional, but un-American and subversive. He spoke about abolition campaigns of the ECLC and called upon the audience to participate. He hailed the Supreme Court decisions and encouraged the audience to speak up for their constitutional rights which includes the right to refuse answering questions asked by the Justice Department and the FBI.

The last speaker was HENRY H. CRANE, pastor of the Central Methodist Church in Detroit who spoke about the work of his church and his co-operation with the ECLC. He called Anti Communism a tragedy and the Bill of Rights the heart of democracy.

According to the informant, CRANE also called upon the audience to break the dangerous silence, overcome the fear to speak up. He said that "only through your organization you can speak up".

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The following informants, on dates indicated, reported on proceedings of above affair, and furnished substantially the same information, as appears above:

T-10 January 2, 1958

T-8 January 2, 1958

T-20 January 9, 1958.

[T-18, on January 9, 1958] made available information contained in a letter, dated December 19, 1957, on letterhead stationery of the ECLC to the CCPAF in Los Angeles, California, from FRANK WILKINSON in New York City. This letter reads in part as follows:

"Our Bill of Rights dinner of December 17 was successful I guess. There was an audience of over 400; we had a collection of cash and pledges which totalled \$25,000.00.

D. March 28, 1958 Affair at Hotel New Yorker, New York City

"The Worker", March 16, 1958 issue, page 14, column 2, contained an article which revealed that DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, Former Director of the Bureau of Standards, would speak on "Scientists, Teachers and Security" on March 28, 1958, at 8:30 P.M., Hotel New Yorker, New York, under the sponsorship of the ECLC.

The "National Guardian", March 17, 1958, issue, page 5, contained an article which revealed that Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON, Chairman of the Department of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis, and former director of the National Bureau of Standards, was scheduled to be the keynote speaker at a meeting on "Scientists, Teachers and Security", on March 28, 1958, at 8:30 P.M., Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, Manhattan, under the sponsorship of the ECLC.

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The article disclosed that other participants in the "round table" would be Doctor STRINGFELLOW BARR, historian and author of the best-seller novel "Purely Academic", and attorney VICTOR RABINOWITZ, Counsel for the Teachers Union of New York. I.F. STONE, editor of I.F. STONE'S Weekly, will be Chairman.

The article points out that the ECLC is sponsoring this meeting as part of its campaign to abolish the "inquisitorial committees of Congress".

T-24 advised he attended above affair and estimated 500 people in attendance with some turned away at the door.

The first speaker was Doctor EDWARD U. CONDON, who criticized scientists as living behind a screen of fear and also referred to a movement underway to discredit liberals. According to the informant, CONDON stated that the Government took the opportunity to destroy Doctor OPPENHEIMER because he expressed antagonism against Admiral STRAUSS. Informant advised that CONDON criticized President EISENHOWER for promising to remedy a bad immigration policy and then doing nothing about it. He mentioned specifically mass passport denials.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ was the next speaker and he referred to the firing of teachers in New York, Newark and Philadelphia, and stated that some of these teachers have committed suicide and that others have been discouraged from entering the teaching profession because of Government prosecution.

I.F. STONE, who was the Chairman of the meeting, remarked that the witch hunt is waning and "Maybe some day, we will have one of our own." Informant advised that STONE further stated that even the Communist Party was guilty of witch hunting because they hunted down the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites.

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The next speaker, DR. STRINGFELLOW BARR, a professor at Rutgers University, stated that the recent attack on personal liberty made him ashamed that during World War II, he shared the common hysteria against the Germans.

I.F. STONE again took the floor and remarked that the witch hunt has discouraged people from speaking up against Nuclear dangers and that citizens are scared to death to reveal their fears. STONE criticized President EISENHOWER as "a weak incompetent president who is out playing golf instead of tending to business."

CLARK FOREMAN, Director of the ECLC, then asked for contributions to carry out the fight against the "Inquisitorial Committees" of Congress. Informant advised that an estimated \$1,000.00 was publically donated from the floor which was followed by a table to table collection.

E. "Pressure Campaign" Directed At Congress

[T-18 advised on October 31, 1957, that the Citizen's Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) in Los Angeles and the ECLC are jointly planning a "lobby" or pressure campaign directed toward United States Congressmen to begin immediately after the re-convening of Congress in January. The plans call for the sending of delegates from both organizations to contact each and every Congressman in Washington to enlist support for the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. 64

Concerning the above-mentioned campaign, [T-189 advised on December 24, 1957, that this campaign was cancelled inasmuch as expenses prohibited sending the number of delegates desired. Informant stated that the "Abolition Campaign" will continue to be coordinated between the CCPAF and ECLC by correspondence and the committees will double the amount of printed material in connection with the Campaign.

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F. ECLC Activities in Gary, Indiana

(C) On February 12, 1958, T-18 made available the contents of a letter, dated February 9, 1958, from FRANK WILKINSON of the ECLC to the CCPAF Office in Los Angeles, California. This letter pertains to ECLC activity in regards to House Committee on Un-American Activities' hearings in Gary, Indiana, in February, 1958, and reads in part as follows:

"First let me report on the situation here on the eve of the hearings scheduled for 10AM tomorrow in the Gary City Council Chambers.

"I arrived in Gary on Monday afternoon with no contacts whatsoever pre-arranged, I found a community badly frightened and a group of 18 subpoenaed steel workers resolutely refusing to sit down together for fear that one or more (always the other fellow) of the others was an informer for the Committee and the FBI; I found further that the FBI harrassment moves here have been so severe that few persons were willing to use the telephone to do so much as asked the time of day from one another.

....

"Gradually however, progress has been made:
1) Good counsel has been secured, including key members of the Gary Bar Association; the liberal left lawyers, both here and some in Chicago, have refused to take cases for fear of the destruction of their practices,; VICTOR RABINOWITZ has been brought in from New York to represent 2 or more workers; 2) Efforts are being made to guarantee attendance at the hearings - it is still too early to judge this; frankly, in spite of all the exhortations that have been made on this score in the past 4 days I have no idea

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"whether there will be a responsible, friendly audience present; 3) Considerable sums of money in the community have been raised to help pay legal fees (unemployment runs as high as 15-20% in this steel town; those who are working are largely on 2-3 day weeks); 4) At least 1 of the 3 steel unions has voted to send official observers to the hearings - discussion in the shops has been slow, but is improving (the subpoenas in spite of their weaknesses described above are a powerful group of men, with 25 to 35 years in the union and mills and with many friends.

"In the community, contrary to other hearings we have helped to work on, the response and results have been the best: 1) A press release has been issued coinciding with the HUAC initial release; 2) A full page 5 column ad has been agreed to, financially raised, written and placed in Gary's only newspaper; 3) Religious, League of Women voters and miscellaneous community leaders have been called on and urged to have observers at hearings....

"In all this I, as an outsider and from ECLC, have had to move with almost impossible anonymity
....

".... We have done exactly what has to be done. We have helped a community organize itself in the short span of 6 days into a posture of defense. By so doing we may have saved the jobs of 18 steel workers; we may have started a community into a direction which will at least be neutral on the HUAC, if not downright hostile. Most certainly we have brought those most directly concerned in to knowledge, and later participation in the Abolition Campaign."

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G. Statement Issued Regarding F.B.I.

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1957 issue, page 3, column 3, contained an article captioned "You're Not Required To Talk to FBI Men, Committee Advises". This article reads in part as follows:

"No one is under legal obligation to talk to agents of the FBI, it was pointed out yesterday in a special statement issued by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Signed by chairman Harvey O'Connor and vice-chairman Corliss Lamont, said they were issuing the statement because the committee had 'received many letters and telephone calls from people who have been visited by agents of the FBI.'

" 'Many FBI inquiries appear to be concerned with political associations rather than with obtaining facts for constructive purposes of criminal investigation,' the committee said.

....

"The committee warned:

" 'Remember that there are no off-the-record conversations with the FBI or any other governmental investigative representative. The agent in question is under a duty to make some report of his interrogation or interview. He may, possibly be recording the conversation without your knowledge.

" 'Finally, the use of investigative power by the governmental agencies to intimidate or threaten is expressly forbidden by law. We suggest that you report any attempt at intimidation to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.' "

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The "National Guardian", November 4, 1957 issue, page 4, carried a similar article to the above, which was captioned "You And the FBI - Know Your Rights".

H. Support of ROCKWELL KENT and DR. WALTER BRIEHL Passport Cases

The "Daily Worker", November 27, 1957, issue, page 3, column 3, contained an article captioned "Counsel Hails Chance to Test Passport Right". This article reads in part as follows:

"Counsel for Rockwell Kent, artist, and a number of others, with pending passport cases, said yesterday that Monday's granting of review by the Supreme Court to Kent and Dr. Walter Briehl will permit us to test the validity of ... passport regulations which have remained in effect for five years ..."

"A statement by Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Kent and Dr. Briehl, was released by ECLC. The organization is supporting the two test cases. Dr. Briehl is a Los Angeles psychiatrist."

The "National Guardian", December 9, 1957 issue, pages 1 and 9, contained an article captioned "The Supreme Court Airing of the Passport Scandal", which revealed that the ECLC was supporting the KENT and BRIEHL cases.

I. Distribution of Pamphlet "The Watkins Decision"

[On October 9, 1957, T-25] made available a pamphlet entitled "The Watkins Decision of the United States Supreme Court, June 17, 1957". This pamphlet set forth the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of JOHN T. WATKINS v. United States of America. The inside cover of the pamphlet indicates it is published as a public service by the ECLC.

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The prologue of this pamphlet sets forth the following under the name HARVEY O'CONNOR, Chairman:

"The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee holds that the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its very conception stands in direct violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution. We believe that the United States Supreme Court in the Watkins decision confirms our position.

"On June 17, 1957, after ten fateful years of official silence, the United States Supreme Court rendered its historic Watkins decision, re-affirming the Constitutional limitations upon Congressional investigations as guaranteed us by the First Amendment. Although the precise issue resolved in the Watkins decision was Congressional violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the Court's opinion is most explicit in condemning further investigations by Congress in those areas of speech, the press, religion, political belief and association, -- wherein it cannot legislate.

"Those who would do further violence to the Bill of Rights have moved with frightening haste in their frantic efforts to nullify the great principles re-enunciated by the court. On August 23, 1957, in direct defiance of the Watkins decision, the House of Representatives unanimously cited three additional Americans for contempt of Congress. The three had exercised their First Amendment rights of silence before the Un-American Activities Committee.

"The Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case is in the best tradition of American justice. It protects you in your efforts to protect yourself against all forms of tyranny."

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The following informants also furnished above described pamphlet on the dates indicated:

T-26	September 23, 1957
T-27	October 7, 1957
T-28	October 21, 1957
T-29	October 21, 1957.

(S) 4

J. Pamphlet "For Abolition of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress" by HARVEY O'CONNOR

T-30 advised on December 3, 1957, that BERNIE WELLER, known to the informant as a member of the Northwest Section, Bronx Communist Party (CP), as well as member of the National Council of the ECLC, had recently made remarks concerning the pamphlet written by HARVEY O'CONNOR (entitled "For Abolition of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress"). WELLER remarked that the National Council of the ECLC decided to publish fifty thousand copies of this pamphlet. The pamphlet will be distributed all over the country to leaders of all kinds of mass organizations, religious groups, trade unions, professional organizations and to "important individual leaders." WELLER stated the ECLC has contacted 110 Congressmen "who promised to back the abolition drive of the ECLC if enough forces can be mobilized for pressure. The pamphlet campaign is part of the ECLC drive to mobilize this public pressure." (S) 4

[On January 7, 1958, T-31 made available a pamphlet by HARVEY O'CONNOR entitled "For Abolition of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress". The inside cover of this sixteen page pamphlet indicates it was published by the ECLC.] (S) 4

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Portions of this pamphlet are quoted as follows:

"The inquisitorial committees have been the bellows spewing forth across the nation a miasma of spy-crazed fear. It was the House committee that gave national currency to a crackpot's charge that Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's confidant, had transmitted stolen atomic secrets to the Russians. Former President Truman was accused of knowingly promoting a 'Soviet spy' in high federal service; Senator McCarthy obligingly extended his 'twenty years of treason' charge against the Democratic Party to twenty-one years to include Eisenhower's first year.

....

"The House committee inaugurated the era of fear and conformity that has characterized our nation in the past generation. It has waged ideological warfare against those with whom it disagreed. It has set up a cult of loyalty, attended by a hunt for heresy which has silenced, in large measure, fundamental rights of advocacy and association -- cornerstones of effective democracy. The names of more than one million Americans, the House committee brags, are contained in its files.

....

"Now we can no longer afford to grope in man-made darkness. The time has come to show faith in the American people -- faith and courage. We will speak out, we will be heard, we demand Abolition of this scourge which threatens to extinguish liberty and to undermine the future of our nation."

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The following informants, on the dates indicated, furnished copies of the above described pamphlet:

T-23	December 27, 1957
T-32	January 30, 1958
T-33	January 13, 1958
T-34	February 3, 1958
T-3	February 4, 1958
T-30	February 7, 1958
T-35	February 13, 1958
T-2	February 21, 1958
T-7	January 24, 1958.

(4)4

[On January 9, 1958, T-18 made available information contained in a letter, dated December 19, 1957, on letterhead stationery of the ECLC to the CCPAF in Los Angeles from FRANK WILKINSON in New York. This letter reads in part as follows:

"Enclosed are your advance copies of HARVEY O'CONNOR's 'For Abolition of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress'. We want to send you 10,000 copies for distribution to CCPAF's full Los Angeles mailing list.....

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"The pamphlet should go out with a strong covering letter calling on all to take the various actions suggested in the program inside the rear cover. It should carry a special remittance envelope permitting people to order additional copies and to contribute for still further circulation. All of this should be in the mail as closely timed to the opening of Congress on Jan. 7 as possible. For once we have literature we need at the time it is most needed...."

K. Connections With Other Organizations

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

T-5 advised on October 3, 1957, that at a meeting of the YSA, held at Adelphi Hall, New York City, on October 1, 1957, it was announced that a member of the YSA had contacted EDITH TIGER and CLARK FOREMAN of the Civil Liberties Committee and that they proposed that the YSA have an executive of the ECLC Office attend one of the YSA meetings and explain to the members how they could cooperate in the work of the ECLC to abolish the "Un-American Activities". This was accepted by the group. *CP*

T-5 advised on November 25, 1957, that a business meeting of the YSA was held in New York City on November 20, 1957. Informant advised that a statement was read at this meeting which was a letter to the ECLC endorsing the ECLC drive for the abolition of the "Un-American Committee". The statement blasted the Committee and called for its extermination. Informant advised that after some debate it was decided to remove the word "exterminate" from the text and substitute the word "abolish" since the word could be used by the Government and the Committee as an "incitement to violence". After further debate, it was voted to send copies to the "Un-American Committee", Congressmen and Senators from New York State. *(X) 4*

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Bronx Civil Liberties Committee

T-30 advised on October 4, 1957, that at a meeting of the Bronx Civil Liberties Committee (BCLC), held September 18, 1957, it was announced that the BCLC had given out 225 tickets to the September 20, 1957 ECLC meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, and that they received money for 110 of these tickets. 544

T-10 advised on December 13, 1957, that the BCLC sponsored a cocktail party held at the Allerton Community Center, Bronx, New York, on November 23, 1957. Informant advised that FRANK WILKINSON of the ECLC spoke at this affair. 544

According to the informant, WILKINSON spoke regarding the "Abolition Campaign" of the ECLC. He said that he has been in the fight for civil liberties only a few years and he has found that the Communists that he has come in contact with are not trying to overthrow the United States Government by force, but their ideas are constructive in helping the working class in the fight for civil rights. Informant stated WILKINSON closed his speech by saying that it was an honor and privilege to be invited and speak before such a gathering and he praised the work that the BCLC has done in the fight for civil liberties.

VII SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

T-36 advised on September 25, 1957, that on that date, AMY TIESLER was in contact with GEORGE WATT, Organizational Secretary of the New York State CP. According to the informant, WATT advised TIESLER that he would take her to the ECLC Office, where they had a meeting planned for her. (S) 4

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T-30 advised on October 4, 1957, that in a recent conversation with a member of the Bronx County Committee of the CP, he learned that the National Committee of the CP and the New York State Committee were "backing and actively participating" in the campaign of the ECLC to abolish the HCUA. (S) 4

T-37 advised on October 14, 1957, that on that date, AMY TIESLER told of her visit with FRANK WILKINSON of the ECLC concerning the HCUA hearings in early October in Buffalo. TIESLER remarked that she did not know whether WILKINSON was "in the Party", but presumed that he was. TIESLER said she was accompanied by GEORGE WATT, who told WILKERSON that he (WATT) is the Organizational Secretary of the New York State CP. TIESLER said "This Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has got all the LAMONT money it wants and it's really working to abolish this Committee." (S) 4

T-30 advised on October 18, 1957, that at a meeting of the Bronx Northwest Section Committee of the CP, held on September 30, 1957, it was decided to urge the groups to participate in the campaign of the ECLC to abolish the "Un-American Activities Committee". (S) 4

T-37 advised on October ²²25, 1957, that he had learned on that date, AMY TIESLER, member of the New York State CP Committee from Erie County, suggested to MILTON ROSEN, Erie County CP Organizer, that he should attempt to see FRANK WILKINSON of the ECLC and talk to him about the HCUA hearings in Buffalo, New York, and about the forums they are organizing. Informant further quoted TIESLER as saying "They don't want him directly involved, but he can do a lot. In fact, these forums took place, as a result of the letters and the literature he sent out to the names which we gave him. He can keep in touch with these guys." (S) 4

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A. Information Concerning Persons
Mentioned in the Report

JAMES ARONSON

On January 4, 1956, JAMES ARONSON testified before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D.C.

The "New York Herald Tribune", January 5, 1956 issue, page 1 and 12, reflected that ARONSON liberally invoked the Fifth Amendment especially concerning all questions dealing with his activities on the "National Guardian."

On May 4, 1953, ARONSON testified before the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations, Committees on Government Operations, in Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was then or had ever been a member of the CP. He refused to answer claiming immunity under the Fifth Amendment.

The masthead of the February 17, 1958 issue of the "National Guardian", page 2, reflects JAMES ARONSON as Editor.

DR. ABRAHAM BEACHER

T-38 on July 27, 1957, furnished a letter from the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, which listed ABRAHAM BEACHER, M.D., Brooklyn, New York, as a member of the Board of Directors.

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LEONARD B. BOUDIN

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[T-39 advised on June 21, 1950,] ^{(S) 4} that he knew LEONARD B. BOUDIN as a Communist, and as an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

REVEREND JOHN W. BRADBURY

The "Daily Worker", January 28, 1952 issue, page 3, column 4, carried an article captioned "Notables Ask Truman Call Halt to Building of Concentration Camps". This article reveals that officers and initiators of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, in an open letter of the previous day, urged President TRUMAN "to direct the Department of Justice to cease immediately steps recently announced to establish concentration camps in the United States". The name Rev. JOHN W. BRADBURY, Editor of the "Watchman - Examiner", appeared as a signer of the letter. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~REPEAL OF NAT. SECURITY ACT - COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE MCCARRAN ACT~~
~~COMMITTEE~~

Mrs. ANNE BRADEN

[T-40] ^{(S) 4} has identified ANNE BRADEN as City Chairman of the Louisville CP, prior to August, 1954. Informant identified BRADEN as the wife of CARL BRADEN, a leading CP member at Louisville, Kentucky, at that time.

Professor JOHN CIARDI

The "Daily Worker", February 28, 1949 issue, contained an advertisement of a testimonial dinner to be given at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, on March 3, 1949, under the sponsorship of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB). One Professor JOHN CIARDI of Harvard University was listed as a speaker.

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Professor ROBERT S. COHEN

[On March 8, 1955, T-41^{3/4} furnished "The Jeffersonian" for the week of February 28, 1955, which was issued at the Jefferson School of Social Science. This issue reflects that Professor ROBERT S. COHEN from Connecticut was scheduled to be a speaker at the 11th Anniversary Dinner of the Jefferson School of Social Science at the Hotel Capitol in New York City on March 4, 1955.

JOSEPH H. CROWN

[T-42^{3/4} advised in August, 1954, that JOSEPH H. CROWN was a member of the Communist Party at that time.

[On November 15, 1956, T-43^{3/4} furnished a brochure of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild on Committees and their functions. JOSEPH H. CROWN was listed as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

EARL B. DICKERSON

The June 6, 1943 issue of "The Worker", page 2, column 3, contained an article which revealed that EARL B. DICKERSON, Negro leader and member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, was on the Board of Directors of the Abraham Lincoln School.

[T-43^{3/4} advised on February 28, 1957, that EARL B. DICKERSON was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Lawyers Guild at the 20th National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild, held in New York City, February 21, through February 24, 1957.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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BENJAMIN DREYFUS

T-44 advised on June 23, 1955, that BENJAMIN DREYFUS was an active member of the Lawyers Group, also known as the Haymarket Club of the Professional Section, CP, San Francisco, California, from approximately 1942 to February, 1950.

DR. ROBERT ELLIS

T-45 has advised that DR. ROBERT HALE ELLIS is a retired medical doctor, of about 80 years of age, who was formerly on the Executive Board of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Professor THOMAS I. EMERSON

The 1955 Yale Faculty Directory reflects that THOMAS I. EMERSON is a Professor of Law at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut, and resides at 2271 Ridge Road, New Haven, Connecticut.

T-39 advised on April 21, 1950, that THOMAS I. EMERSON had been known to him as a concealed member of the CP, and one who would never identify himself with the CP in any way. Informant stated that all through the early 1940's, he had heard of EMERSON as one who had worked for Communist causes, but that in either 1944 or 1945, he had been advised by JACK STACHEL, member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, that EMERSON was actually a hidden member of the CP.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, on page 16 of a report, dated September 17, 1950, concerning the National Lawyers Guild stated "Thomas I. Emerson a law professor of Yale University was elected President of the National Lawyers Guild at its National Convention in New York City in May, 1950. Mr. Emerson has been associated with the Guild from its very beginning and served on the Guild's Executive Board during its first year in 1937."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CLARK FOREMAN

In testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security, on August 22, 1951, FOREMAN was describe as a Communist by [REDACTED]

b7D

ROYAL W. FRANCE

"The Worker", September 21, 1952 issue, page 3, reflected that on September 18, 1952, FRANCE spoke at a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, honoring lawyers who defended the Smith Act defendants. He was quoted as saying that his life had been more fruitful and gainful since coming out of retirement to defend the Smith Act subjects.

T-43 advised on February 28, 1957, that R.W. FRANCE was elected Executive Secretary of the National Lawyers Guild at the 20th National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild held in New York City, February 21, through February 24, 1957.

LAURENT B. FRANTZ

T-46 advised on October 20, 1949, that LAURENT FRANTZ was a member of the Graduate Club of the Chapel Hill Unit of the CP, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1947.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

HERBERT A. PHILBRICK, a self-admitted former CP member, in testimony before a public hearing of the HCUA in New York City in July, 1953, testified that in 1947, he joined the "pro-group" (professional group) of the CP in Boston, Massachusetts, and that this group selected as its Chairman, MARTHA FLETCHER, head of the Unitarian Youth movement in this country who worked directly for Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN at the Unitarian Headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. PHILBRICK testified that MARTHA FLETCHER left no doubt in his mind that STEPHEN FRITCHMAN was a member of the CP.

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DAVID HABER

T-47 advised on April 25, 1950, that he knew DAVID HABER in Washington, D.C., when HABER was employed as a law clerk of Supreme Court Justice BLACK. This would be approximately from September, 1945 to August, 1946. HABER admitted that he was a member of the CP and described himself as a follower of LENIN and STALIN.

Professor FOWLER HARPER

The 1956 Yale University Faculty Directory reveals that FOWLER W. HARPER is a Professor at the Yale Law School and resides at 245 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

The "Daily Worker", November 25, 1953 issue, carried an article indicating that 134 educators, ministers and other professionals had declared their support of the "constitutional right" of Americans to teach and learn Marxism in institutions like the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City. Among the signers of this statement was listed the name Professor FOWLER W. HARPER, Law School, Yale University.

Reverend A.A. HEIST

The California Joint Fact-Finding Committee in its Fourth Report on Un-American Activities in California, dated 1948, page 249, named DR. A.A. HEIST, as one of the sponsors of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, San Francisco, California, which Committee was referred to by this report as a Communist front.

Page 377 of this same report indicated that the "Daily Worker" featured a full-length statement in defense of the CP on March 5, 1941. Among the signers of the statement was one REV. ALLEN A. HEIST.

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LEO HUBERMAN

JOHN LAUTNER, former member of the New York State CP Review Commission, who was expelled from the CP in January, 1950, advised that in the Summer of 1939, he knew HUBERMAN to be a CP member.

T-59 advised on June 23, 1950, that LEO HUBERMAN was known to him to be a writer and research man for labor unions as well as the author of several books. Informant stated that he had met HUBERMAN in the early 1940's, as a Communist, when HUBERMAN was connected with certain labor unions.

Informant stated that in 1945, he had learned from EUGENE DENNIS and JACK STACHEL, both members of the National Committee of the CP, USA that HUBERMAN was a CP member.

Professor ERICH KAHLER

The "Daily Worker", April 8, 1953 issue, page 2, contained an article which described ERICH KAHLER as a professor at Princeton University, who was one of the signers of an open letter to the United States Congress calling for repeal of the Walter McCarran Act, as announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The "Daily Worker", April 29, 1953 issue, page 6, contained an article which described ERICH KAHLER as a professor at Princeton University, who was one of the sponsorees of the ACPFB in 1953.

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ROBERT KENNY

The Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, dated September, 1950, entitled "Communism in the United States Government," Part II, pages 2991 and 2992, set forth the following information regarding ROBERT W. KENNY:

"On the eve of the 1947 May Day celebration, 'Pravda', the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, hailed ROBERT W. KENNY as 'friend of the Soviet Union in the United States.' Another Communist Government, namely that of China, selected Mr. KENNY to defend its legal interests, according to the 'Daily People's World' of April 26, 1950, page 4."

T-43 advised on February 28, 1957 that ROBERT W. KENNY was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Lawyers Guild at the 20th National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild held in New York City, February 21, through February 24, 1957.

ROCKWELL KENT

The "Daily People's World", a West Coast Communist daily newspaper, October 10, 1952, page 6, reflected that the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) was sponsoring a birthday celebration for KENT, National President of the International Workers Order (IWO).

ELINOR FERRY KIRSTEIN

Records of the Marriage License Bureau of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, reflect that GEORGE GARLAND KIRSTEIN, born December 10, 1909, was married to ELINOR CECILIA FERRY, born June 8, 1915, at Baltimore, Maryland. The marriage took place on January 31, 1947, at New York City.

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The Application for Marriage reflected that ELINOR CECILIA FERRY had previously been married to GORDON ~~LEETE~~, which marriage had been annulled on November 5, 1945, in New York County.

DANIEL M. CRAWFORD, London Terrace Apartments, 435 West 23rd Street, New York City, furnished information to SA WILLIAM E. NUMMEY on February 26, 1952, which disclosed that on April 27, 1943, ELINOR F. LEETE signed an application to lease Apartment 1C, at 435 West 23rd Street, New York City. At this time she furnished her husband's name as GORDON LEETE and listed one of her previous residences at 71-02 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York, with her parents.

The Department of Justice furnished a Photostat of a supplemental statement, filed pursuant to Section 3 (F), of the Foreign Agents' Registration Act of 1938, as amended, for the 12 month's period ending June 30, 1943, with the United States Department of Justice, by the telegraph agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (TASS), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

This statement contains a list of persons on the New York Bureau of TASS, whose employment ceased before June 30, 1943. The name, ELINOR FERRY, Editor, 71-02 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York, is contained on this list.

TASS News Agency is the official Soviet Government news gathering organizations with headquarters in Moscow, USSR, and branches throughout the world.

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CORLISS LAMONT

[T-39 advised on June 23, 1950, that CORLISS LAMONT was known to him in the 1930's and early 1940's, as a CP member. (b)(4)

FRANCES LEBER

[On September 19, 1957, T-48 advised that FRANCES LEBER was on the County CP Committee in the Toms River, New Jersey area. (b)(4)

IGNAZIO L. LOPEZ

[On March 1, 1954, T-49 advised that on February 27, 1954, IGNACIO LOPEZ served as Chairman of a conference sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in Los Angeles, California, and spoke at this affair. (b)(4)

CONRAD J. LYNN

[T-50 advised on March 9, 1954, that CONRAD LYNN joined the Young Communist League in 1928 and left in 1931. He joined the CP in 1934 and was expelled in 1937. In 1939, he became a Trotskyite. In 1940, he joined the Worker's Party. He was expelled from latter organization in 1942. (b)(4)

Mrs. DOROTHY MARSHALL

[T-51, on July 22, 1955, furnished information to the effect that as of June, 1955, DOROTHY MARSHALL was Co-Chairman of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (b)(4)

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CAREY MC WILLIAMS

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[T-39 advised on June 23, 1950, that in 1939, he was advised by two CP leaders that CAREY MC WILLIAMS was under Communist discipline. During the period of the early 1940's, the source was repeatedly advised that MC WILLIAMS was under CP discipline.] 64

Professor CLYDE MILLER

[On October 24, 1955, T-52 made available a press release prepared by the ACPFB concerning a "23rd Annual National Conference" scheduled for December 10, and December 11, 1955, at Detroit, Michigan. The name CLYDE R. MILLER, New York, appears on the press release as a sponsor.] 764

Professor BROADUS MITCHELL

In open testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) on May 19, 1954, BROADUS MITCHELL, Professor of Economics at Rutgers University, testified as a defense witness in the hearings concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS). He testified that he was not a Communist or Marxist, that the JSSS had every right to teach Marxism under the First Amendment to the Constitution, that he considered the Smith Act to be unconstitutional, and believed that all convicted Smith Act defendants should be released.

HARVEY O'CONNOR

In his book "Witness", page 219, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted former CP member and espionage agent, identified HARVEY O'CONNOR as the "effective editor" of the "Daily Worker" during a period of time when CHAMBERS was employed there in the late 1920's. CHAMBERS recalled that O'CONNOR was later the author of "Mellon's Millions" and was

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the first of several professional newsmen, Communists or sympathizers drafted to make the "Daily Worker" more readable. CHAMBERS writes "O'Connor was not, I believe, a Communist."

The "New York Times", December 21, 1956, reflected that HARVEY O'CONNOR had been convicted of Contempt of Congress and sentenced on November 18, 1955, to a year in prison, and fined \$500.00. The prison sentence was suspended. The article showed that on December 20, 1956, the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., had set aside O'CONNOR's conviction. The article also showed that contempt proceedings had developed after O'CONNOR refused to tell the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations whether he had been a "member of the Communist conspiracy" when he wrote books later distributed in United States Information Centers.

DR. HELEN U. PHILLIPS

The "Pennsylvania Edition - The Worker", December 16, 1951, page 1, contained an article stating that the Civil Rights Congress was holding a conference in Philadelphia on December 15, and December 16, 1951. HELEN U. PHILLIPS was listed as one of the sponsors for this affair.

RUSS NIXON

T-53 ⁸²⁴ advised in September, 1953 that RUSS NIXON was known to the informant as a Communist during the mid-1940's.

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VICTOR RABINOWITZ

T-43 advised on February 28, 1957, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was present at a National Lawyers Guild Executive Board meeting held in New York City on February 24, 1957, which was held in conjunction with the Twentieth National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild, which was held in New York City, from February 21, through February 24, 1957. (S) 4

LOUIS L. REDDING

FRANK GENTKOWSKI advised on March 22, 1944, that he was a CP member in Wilmington, Delaware in about 1924, and at that time the above was also a CP member in Wilmington. He stated that he and REDDING attended CP meetings in Wilmington, and that REDDING was then a legal advisor of the CP.

RICHARD L. RITMAN

[T-54 advised on February 12, 1957, that RICHARD L. RITMAN was a Vice-President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, as of that date. (S) 4

JOHN SCUDDER

[T-55, (S) 4 advised that SCUDDER was known to him as a member of the Hank Forbes Club of the CP. He said that SCUDDER was a CP member for many years and the last knowledge the source had of SCUDDER's CP membership was in 1948.

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DR. GUY EMERY SHIPLER

T-39 advised in June, 1950, that he knew Reverend GUY EMERY SHIPLER as editor of the "Churchman", an unofficial Episcopalian Church magazine. Informant stated that he had been advised that DR. SHIPLER was a Communist prior to the bestowal of the "Churchman" Award to HENRY A. WALLACE in 1944. He advised that in connection with that event, he was specifically advised of SHIPLER's adherence to the CP. Informant related that the event was discussed by CP functionaries and that EUGENE LENNIS, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, stated that the award was being given to WALLACE for the purpose of mollifying him in his bitterness toward President ROOSEVELT for having rejected him for TRUMAN. According to the informant, the Party instructed SHIPLER to give the award to WALLACE. Informant further stated he was officially advised by JACK STACHEL, member of the National Committee of CP, USA, that the Reverend SHIPLER was under Communist discipline.

I. PHILIP SIPSER

I. PHILIP SIPSER, on July 20, 1953, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session, which was holding hearings on Communist Methods of Infiltration (Government - Labor, Part 2). During the questioning, SIPSER testified he was born in New York State in 1918, and was an attorney by profession.

Throughout the testimony, SIPSER refused, on the grounds set forth in the Fifth Amendment, to answer all questions relating to his membership in the CP or CP controlled groups.

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MORTON STAVIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
T-56 advised on August 23, 1955, ⁶²⁴ that he knew MORTON STAVIS as a CP member in Washington, D.C., during the 1937 to 1942 period. The informant recalled that STAVIS was held in high regard by individuals, whom informant knew to be Communists.

MRS. A.W. SIMPKINS

"The Worker", August 29, 1948 issue, carried an article entitled "The First Line of Defense". The article strongly protested "Hysteria Breeding" and the arrest of the national leaders of the CP. The article was endorsed by officials of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, including Mrs. ANDREW SIMPKINS from South Carolina.

I.F. STONE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
T-39 advised on June 26, 1950, ⁶²⁴ that I.F. STONE became a member of the CP in the mid-1930's. Informant stated he had received information substantiating STONE's membership in the CP from such CP functionaries as ISRAEL AMPTER and JACK STACHEL.

PAUL SWEEZY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
On November 2, 1954, T-53 ⁶²⁴ advised that he had known PAUL SWEEZY, co-editor of "Monthly Review", from the early 1930's to the mid-1940's. Informant advised that although he had never been closely associated with SWEEZY, he was under the impression that SWEEZY was a Marxist in principle, but was unorthodox in his affiliation with or allegiance to the CP. He advised that during the 1930's, SWEEZY was used to advantage in many CP activities, but that because of his independent stand on Marxist theories, he never really was accepted by the "inner core" of the Party.

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EDITH TIGER

T-57, on June 22, 1954, furnished a membership list of the IWO, current as of late 1953. EDITH TIGER was listed as a member of Lodge 615J. She had joined the IWO in February, 1947.

Miss OLIVE VAN HORN

The "Daily Worker" October 24, 1952 issue, page 3, column 3, contained an article captioned "Ask Eisenhower and Stevenson to Tell Stand on McCarran Act". This article reveals that General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson, Republican and Democratic Presidential Candidates, were asked in an open letter to declare their position with regard to the McCarran Act (the Internal Security Act of 1950). The open letter was signed by educators, religious leaders and professional people, and was made public by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. The name "Miss Olive Van Horn", Secretary of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, New York City" appeared as a signer to the open letter, according to the article.

~~MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION~~

J. RAYMOND WALSH

T-39 advised on June 26, 1950, that J. RAYMOND WALSH was in accord with the CP line all during the 1940's. Informant added that WALSH was supposed to receive favorable treatment from the "Daily Worker" and sometime around 1944, he was definitely under CP discipline.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, page 499, reflects that J. RAYMOND WALSH was a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace and had been affiliated with from eleven to twenty Communist front organizations.

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Reverend ARTHUR E. WALMSLEY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[On June 1, 1953, T-58 made available a pamphlet captioned "To Those With a Social Conscience", issued by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Avenue, Room 611, New York, New York. Among the names of individuals listed all over the United States, the name Reverend ARTHUR E. WALMSLEY appeared.]

PALMER WEBER

On June 14, 1956, in testimony before the United States Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, BELLA V. DODD, former member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, who was expelled in 1949, testified she knew WEBER to be a CP member up through 1947, and had known him for many years.

ANDREW WEINBERGER

On September 22, 1954, ANDREW D. WEINBERGER was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. WEINBERGER advised he was born August 20, 1901, at Obecha, Hungary, and that he came to the United States with his parents at the age of three. WEINBERGER stated he was married and resided at 155 Station Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and that he is an attorney-at-law with offices at 369 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

~~As member of National Lawyers Guild, WEINBERGER advised he is no longer a member of the National Lawyers Guild.~~

He stated that in 1947 or 1948, he was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, but he is no longer a member, having resigned upon learning the aims and purposes of the National Lawyers Guild.

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WEINBERGER further advised that he holds no sympathies towards the Soviet Union and/or the CP, USA, and that he does not believe in Communism or the Communist methods of obtaining their aims.

BERNARD WELLER

JOHN J. HUBER, a self-admitted former CP member and former associate of BERNARD WELLER advised on January 18, 1946, that WELLER was, at that time, a member of the Unity Center Club of the New York County CP, and further, that WELLER had held an executive position in the Unity Center Club and its predecessors for many years. HUBER further advised that WELLER is a self-confessed revolutionary Communist, also that WELLER had recently informed him that he, WELLER, had been a member of the CP for approximately 20 years.

On February 4, 1957, T-30 advised that BERNARD WELLER was in attendance at the Northwest Section Convention of the Bronx County, New York CP, held on December 15, 1956, in the Bronx, New York. BERNARD WELLER spoke to those in attendance stating that he favored retention of the CP, as it is presently constituted in the United States.

FRANK WILKINSON

ANITA EDITH BELLE SCHNEIDER, San Diego, California, in public testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as a friendly witness on December 7, 1956, at Los Angeles, advised she had been a CP member from August, 1951 to January, 1955, and during the course of membership furnished information concerning her activities to the FBI. She identified FRANK WILKINSON in her testimony as having been a person whom she knew to have been a member of the CP sometime during the period, August, 1951 to January, 1955.

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HENRY WILLCOX

The "Bridgeport Sunday Herald", Bridgeport, Connecticut, issue of November 30, 1952, carried an article entitled "Norwalk Man Back Reds' Germ Claim". This article stated that HENRY WILLCOX of Village Creek, Norwalk, who, with his wife, ANITA WILLCOX, was a delegate to the Communist sponsored Peace Conference held in Red China in October, said yesterday that the entire American delegation was convinced of the truth of Communist charges that the United States waged "germ warfare".

Professor WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS

~~MEMORANDUM FOR NATIONAL BOARD OF GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES~~

Professor WILLIAM APPLEMAN WILLIAMS is a professor of history at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon, and was formerly a professor at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the National Committee of the American Forum for Socialist Education, and according to T-45, he addressed the Oregon Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action on February 3, 1957, on the subject "What Next in Russia and Europe?".

MILTON ZASLOW

(S) 4
[T-59 advised on July 24, 1952, that MILTON ZASLOW attended the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Convention held July 17-July 20, 1952, in New York City, and on July 20, 1952, was elected to the National Committee of the SWP. Informant further advised that MILTON ZASLOW has used the aliases, MICHAEL BARTELL, MIKE BARTELL, SOLOMON NEWKIRK and "BART".

(S) 4
[On January 21, 1957, T-60 furnished information which reflected that MILTON ZASLOW was the Provisional Secretary of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

~~MEMORANDUM FOR NATIONAL BOARD OF GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES~~

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The following organizations have been designated
by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Civil Rights Congress
Communist Party - USA, its subdivisions,
subsidiaries and affiliates
International Workers Order, its subdivisions,
subsidiaries and affiliates
National Committee to Win Amnesty for
Smith Act Victims
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
Socialist Workers Party
Worker's Party
Young Communist League

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-307423

ADVANCE PRINTING COMPANY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A confidential informant advised on July 20, 1954, that Advance Printing Company, Incorporated, 324 East 24th Street, New York City, printed the "USSR Information Bulletin" for the Soviet Embassy from September, 1951 to July 15, 1952.

On May 6, 1957, this informant advised that since 1951, Advance Printing Company completed numerous printing jobs for the Communist Party and its front organizations.

Another confidential informant advised on December 15, 1953, that it has long been known that the "word" around the Communist Party and its front organizations was to contact DAVE LEEDS of Advance Printing Company, if an organization had printing to be done.

Another confidential informant advised in February, 1954, that DAVE LEEDS was Treasurer of the New York State Communist Party in the 1930's and 1940's.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

AMERICAN FORUM FOR
SOCIALIST EDUCATION (AFFSE)

According to an article appearing in the May 13, 1957, issue of the "Daily Worker," page 1, column 2, A. J. MUSTE, well known pacifist, announced the formation of the AFFSE. According to this article, the American Forum seeks to promote "study and serious untrammelled political discussions among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values and objectives . . . however, deep and bitter their differences may have been."

This article reflects that a forty-member national committee had been established and, according to MUSTE, these persons serve as individuals and not as delegated representatives of any group.

MUSTE, according to this article, stated that the American Forum is not a membership organization and does not propose to promote united action by various parties or groups, mergers or new organizations.

The article reflects that among other purposes the AFFSE seeks to call attention to the various publications of the groups whose people engage in discussion; to publish bulletins or pamphlets; to organize regional and national conferences; contribute to the building of new morale and ethic, a spirit of fair play, labor militancy, determination and hope among the progressive and radical forces in this country.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended operation on January 13, 1958.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BILL OF RIGHTS FUND

On November 15, 1954, a confidential informant made available a mimeographed leaflet dated November 4, 1954, entitled, "Announcement of Bill of Rights Fund, CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman." This leaflet reflects that CORLISS LAMONT had set aside \$50,000.00 to initiate a special Bill of Rights Fund to give assistance to key organizations and enterprises that are working militantly and uncompromisingly for American Civil Liberties on the basis that the Bill of Rights should apply impartially to all groups and individuals in the United States and to provide financial help in especially significant individual cases involving constitutional issues in order to assist the victims with their legal defense and to lessen economic pressures on such persons if they have lost their jobs.

The leaflet further indicated that the goal of the Fund was \$1,000,000.00 and persons interested in sending contributions to the Fund should send them to Dr. LAMONT as Chairman of the Fund, 450 Riverside Drive, NY 27, NY.

On May 29, 1957, a confidential informant advised that the captioned fund continues to be active. The address for the Fund continues to be 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York.

The "National Guardian," in its edition of February 6, 1956, page 6, reflects an article indicating that on February 6, 1956, CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman, announced that the Bill of Rights Fund had made grants totaling \$30,000.00 in fifty "civil liberties cases." Among the grants listed were: to "JAMES KUTCHER, dismissed from his Veterans Administration job for membership in the Socialist Workers Party"; to "STEVE NELSON, Pennsylvania Communist leader"; to "The Jefferson School of Social Science" and to "ALFRED MARDER, Connecticut Smith Act Victim."

The Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party, and the Jefferson School of Social Science have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Another confidential informant advised on June 23, 1950, that he had known CORLISS LAMONT as a concealed member of the Communist Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

BRONX CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE.

On November 22, 1955, an informant advised that the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners was formed in 1952 by CP members in the Bronx, NY. He described this committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local vicinity for the sole purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted CP leaders.

On September 26, 1956, the same informant described this committee as a loosely organized group, with few members, which is active when the CP is conducting an amnesty campaign.

On February 8, 1957, another informant advised that the name of the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners had been changed to Bronx Civil Rights Committee.

On February 13, 1957, the first informant, mentioned above, advised that the name of this committee had been changed again to Bronx Civil Liberties Committee.

According to both sources mentioned above, this organization continues to meet at 2731 Barker Avenue, Bronx, New York.

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS (CCPAF)

An informant advised on May 7, 1957, that the CCPAF was organized in Los Angeles, California, in January, 1952, for the announced purpose of supporting a number of individuals from the medical and legal professions who had been subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA.

Since its establishment, the CCPAF, in extending its scope, has worked for the abolition of all Congressional, State and local committees investigating subversive activities and in the latter part of 1954 became very active in opposition to State and Federal legislation directed at the Communist movement.

FRANK WILKINSON, the Executive Secretary of the CCPAF, is described by the informant as the "brains and energy" behind the organizations.

The CCPAF is not a membership organization. It is an Executive Board with a large mailing list which builds up support behind particular issues rather than behind an organizational program.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR SOCIALIST UNITY,
also known as:
Socialist Unity Forum

Refer to Socialist Unity Forum.

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APPENDIX

"DAILY WORKER and
"THE WORKER"

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker is an east coast Communist weekly newspaper.

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION
OF FOREIGN BORN (LACPFB)

Mrs. MARION MILLER, 10716 Esther Avenue, Los Angeles, California, who, for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, was affiliated with the LACPFB during the period 1950-1955 and a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party from April, 1952 to mid 1955, advised on April 5, 1957, that the LACPFB was, from its inception, until at least March, 1955, an adjunct of the ACPFB.

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Methodist Federation for Social Action:

- "1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE MC CARRAN ACT

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act:

- "1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Guardian:

- "1. "Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

"PEOPLE'S WORLD" (PW)

The PW formerly known as the "Daily People's World" (BPW) became a weekly publication in February, 1957, and is a west coast Communist newspaper.

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

PHYSICIANS' FORUM

In a report entitled "Subversive Influence in the Education Process," made by the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952, on page 37, reflects testimony of BELLA DODD, a member of the National Committee of the CP, from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that Physicians' Forum was established primarily by the CP.

She explained that although not all members of the Physicians' Forum were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the Physicians' Forum came from the CP, came from the Ninth Floor where the National Committee of the CP existed."

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE
FOR WORLD PEACE,
also known as: Cultural and
Scientific Conference for World Peace

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front set up to 'mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, sciences and letters' as a propaganda forum for Soviet foreign policy and 'Soviet culture.' It served to 'prepare the way for the coming World Peace Congress in Paris.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 11.)"

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM,
also known as:
American Socialist Forum of New York,
Socialist Unity Committee,
Committee for Socialist Unity

The Socialist Unity Forum (SUF) is located at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

A confidential informant on December 26, 1956, reported that the SUF was formed during September, 1956, by a group of individuals, who for the most part had been members of the Socialist Union of America (SUA) until just prior to the formation of the SUF. The SUF was formed primarily to sponsor public forums featuring speakers of divergent tendencies on the "American Left." The top leaders of the SUF are former members of the National Committee of the SUA.

A confidential informant advised on November 8, 1954, that the SUA was founded by a minority group which broke away from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) primarily because the minority group believed that the organization should enter the Communist Party (CP) and other left-wing groups with the intention of swinging these groups right or left, thereby making a revolution possible in a shorter time. The SUA was formally founded at what was called the Midwest Founding Conference held November 21, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-107419

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Southern Negro Youth Congress:

- "1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks 'to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.'
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1957.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H.R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.)
- "3. Cited as 'surreptitiously controlled' by the Young Communist League.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on The American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 14.)"

APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,
also known as:
Young Socialist Forum

A confidential source advised on July 24, 1957, that at a meeting of the American Youth for Socialism (AYS) held July 20, 1957, at New York City, the members present voted to create the Young Socialist Forum (YSF). The YSF was to be composed of the AYS, members of the Left-Wing Caucus of the Young Socialist League (YSL), former members of the Labor Youth League (LYL) and a supporter of the publication "American Socialist." Source advised that the YSF was aimed at uniting various youth tendencies in a new drive to bring socialism to America.

Source advised on November 6, 1957, that the YSF instituted a series of six forums held between July 30 and September 3, 1957, in New York City, and conducted by individual members of the elements comprising the YSF. At the conclusion of these forums, the YSF organized a special committee appointed to draft a constitution for a new youth organization. The efforts of this special committee culminated in the formation of the YSA which was duly constituted by former members of the YSF at a meeting held October 1, 1957, at New York City.

Source advised that the statement of principle set forth in the YSA constitution stated that the YSA:

1. Favors the abolition of our present capitalist system.
2. Advocates the replacement of this system by a socialist system.
3. Firmly resolves to direct its activities toward bringing about this transition.

The stated purpose of the YSA set forth in the constitution is to bring together all young socialists in a broad, militant, independent, democratic organization. Source advised, however, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the left-wing YSL elements are the controlling forces in this organization.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 218 Seventh Avenue, Room 3, New York City, New York.

The LYL and the SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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